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Chaitra 25, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 15, 1965/Chaitra 25, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशों से सहयोग

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*877. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा आकर्षित करने तथा भारतीय कम्पनियों में विदेशी पूंजी लगाये जाने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कर के ढांचे में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) सरकार सहयोग देने वाली विदेशी फर्मों को, उनके द्वारा दी गई विशेषज्ञ मन्त्रणा के बदले में, लाभ का कितना प्रतिशत भाग अपने देशों को भेजने की अनुमति देती है ?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the provisions of the Finance Bill, 1965 which proposes certain amendments to our tax laws, intended for this purpose.

(b) Profits due to foreign firms are freely allowed to be remitted to their countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which countries are supplying us with experts on a rupee exchange basis?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Various countries, the advanced countries of Europe like USSR, then USA and Japan and so on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are Indian firms allowed to have direct correspondence for collaboration with those countries or have they compulsorily to go through the Central Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They get the letter of intent so that they can undertake collaboration. When the agreement is arrived at, it has to be approved and it must conform to the policy of Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अमरीका के बेकटेल कारपोरेशन को 20 फी सदी लाभ ले जाने की अनुमति दी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सच नहीं है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Has a survey been made by the Reserve Bank regarding the foreign companies and foreign-controlled rupee companies? If so, what are the results thereon? Have their profits after taxes gone up or otherwise?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the details. The Reserve Bank does undertake surveys from time to time.

But I want specific notice for the specific answer.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I wanted to know whether their profits after taxes have gone up or not.

Mr. Speaker: He says he has not got the details at the moment.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this will apply to firms which will be asked to export to obtain this foreign exchange?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This may also include companies which may export subsequently.

Shri Ranga: The question itself is not clear.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware or not of a series of studies made by the Reserve Bank which shows that some of the important foreign companies take out between 20 and 25 per cent of their total investment from our country by way of profit, royalty, technical fees etc? Will Government still continue to allow them to take away as much as 25 per cent of their invested capital as disclosed by the Reserve Bank studies every year?

Shri Ranga: Is it 25 per cent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: According to the terms, it is looked into and the profits of the companies here are allowed to be repatriated. It may be in very special cases there are particular conditions agreed to in connection with profits accrued in the country, but under the conditions which are normal for every other company, theoretically they can be allowed to take it back.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While encouraging foreign collaboration, may I know what is the hon. Minister's factual assessment of the twin problem: of the inflated rates charged for the machinery coming in, and the repatriation which has got to be made of the profits? The second part is an extension of the previous question.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I would like the hon. Member to repeat his question. I am not able to comprehend what he wants.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When we have foreign collaboration, two problems have been posed before us. One is that the machinery which is coming in as part of the collaboration is coming at inflated rates, that is, much higher rates are charged for them. That is the in-built thing. So a greater rate of profits has got to flow because of the inflated rates on the one side; also we have to see what is the factual assessment regarding the repatriation, how it works out in the context of our foreign exchange position.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would not subscribe to the first part of the question as being a fact. If any such thing has come to the hon. Member's notice, I would like him to let me know about it, the question of inflation of the value of machinery that is being brought in as part of the capital or loan. So far as repatriation of loans is concerned, it is determined according to the terms of the loans and has to be approved because we have got to provide the foreign exchange from time to time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether foreign business concerns have been exempted altogether from taxes in cases where they want to purchase goods in India for export, even if those goods have to go through some manufacuring process here before being exported.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All the concessions that are given to the foreign firms are listed in a statement placed on the Table on the 11th February. Beyond that, I do not think there is any other concession given. But if any specific matter comes to the

hon. Member's notice and if he tables a specific question, I shall answer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I put a specific question as to whether this concession has been given.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मन्त्री जी को पता है कि आज लोगों के अन्दर यह अफवाह फैल गई है कि हम जो कर्जा बाहर से मांग रहे हैं उसका दुरुपयोग होता है, और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में यह विश्वास होता जा रहा है कि हमारे ऊपर कर्जे का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। जो भावना इस तरह की फैल रही है क्या सरकार उसको दूर करने की कोशिश कर रही है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सवाल तो इन्वैस्टिगेशन का है, कर्जे का नहीं है। जहां तक कर्जे का सवाल है, पिछले सालों में भी इस बात को सोचा गया है और हमेशा इसका ध्यान रक्खा जाता है कि हम जो कर्जा लें उसको अदा करने के लिये हमारे पास साधन हों, और हर साल हम अदायगी भी कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होगा कि अभी जो कर्जे की टर्म्स हैं, अर्थात् जो अवधि है, वह बढ़ी है 25 या 30 साल की, और जो इस वक्त साफ्ट लोन हैं उनका परिमाण बढ़ता जा रहा है।

Increase in T.B. Cases

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*878. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of Tuberculosis in the country is on the increase;

(b) whether this is higher in the rural areas as compared to that in urban areas;

(c) whether Community-wise survey was made in this regard; and

(d) if so, in which community this incidence is highest?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) There is no reason to believe that there is a general increase in the incidence of tuberculosis.

(b) The prevalence of Tuberculosis in the rural areas has been found to be generally of the same order as in urban areas.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri P. S. Naskar: (c) No Community-wise survey of Tuberculosis has so far been made.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What sort of help is given to privately-managed institutions which have TB clinics, dormitories etc?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Private clinics working for treatment of T.B. are given assistance for some non-recurring expenditure, such as equipment or certain extensions of buildings, X-ray and things of that type. The application has to be recommended by the State Government concerned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Beds in T.B. hospitals being limited in the country, what are the alternative arrangements which have already been made and which Government want to make in future for arresting the spread of T.B.?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A country-wide network of T.B. clinics with well-equipped facilities of diagnostic laboratories, and X-rays and drugs for the treatment of TB on a domiciliary basis is being worked out for the whole country.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The disease follows poverty in the backward areas like Banda and Bundelkhand where T.B. has increased. What particular steps is the hon. Minister taking to provide some special care in these areas? The hon. Minister also represents that area.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member represents Banda. It is for her to take up with the State Government to have district clinics at Banda also.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether the Government has considered reimbursement of expenditure paid to private institutions which are running such special type clinics?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are certain beds reserved by the police and various other agencies such as railways, etc. Whatever beds are reserved payment is made for them.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जबकि यह बात सभी को मालूम है कि नगरों की अपेक्षा गांव अधिक खुले हैं और वहां का जलवायु भी अच्छा है, फिर भी क्या कारण है कि वहां क्षय रोग बढ़ रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ट्यूबरक्युलोसिस का एक कीड़ा होता है । गांवों के लोग चूंकि ग्राम तौर पर खुली हवा में रहते हैं, उनको इनफैक्शन के छोटे छोटे डोज नहीं मिलते । लेकिन जब कोई शहर के अन्दर से छूत लेकर गांवों में चला जाता है तो वहां भी यह बीमारी फैल जाती है ।

श्री दाजी : उस कीड़े को डी० आई० आर० में पकड़ कर बन्द कर दीजिए ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त तपेदिक के रोग को मिटाने के लिए केन्द्र कितने अस्पताल चला रहा है और उन पर सालाना कितना रुपया खर्च होता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इसके तो मेरे पास आंकड़े इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं है । मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूं कि देश में करीब चार सौ क्लिनिक हैं और करीब 35,000 बैड्स अस्पतालों में टी० बी० के केसेज के लिए हैं ।

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि गन्दी बस्तियां हैं और सफाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए टी० बी० ज्यादा से ज्यादा फल रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : गन्दी बस्तियों से ज्यादा जो थूकने की गन्दी आदत है इसकी वजह से टी० बी० ज्यादा फैलती है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आज देश में टी० बी० क्लिनिक कम हैं और पेशेंट बहुत ज्यादा हैं और और भी ज्यादा बढ़ते जाते हैं । क्या जब तक सरकार काफी अस्पतालों का इन्तिजाम नहीं कर पाती, इन मरीजों के घर पर जाकर दवा देने का इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, टी० बी० क्लिनिक हर जिले में अच्छी तरह से चलें इसके लिए कोशिश हो रही है । इसके अलावा जब वहां डाइगनासिस वगैरह हो जाता है तो दवा चालू रखने के लिए जो मरीज के घर के नजदीक डिसपैंसरी या प्राइमरी हैल्थ क्लिनिक हो वहां से दवा देने का इन्तिजाम शुरू किया जा रहा है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके घर पर दवा देने का कोई इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Kandappan: I do not know much about the other States but in Tamil Nad clinic facilities are horribly low compared to actual needs and I can quote any number of cases where patients waited for even two years and ended their lives. May I know whether the Government will do anything in this matter to provide proper facilities for the patients?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Madras has done extremely well in organising district clinics. It is possible that a patient may have had to wait for admission to a hospital but there is the domiciliary treatment....

Shri Kandappan: I can give instances where patients waited for two years and ended their lives.

श्री तन सिंह : अभी यह बताया गया कि शहरों की अपेक्षा गांवों में क्षय रोग कम नहीं है जबकि शहरों में चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं ज्यादा हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं का प्रसार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटरों को डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्लिनिक्स के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है ताकि गांवों को सुविधा मिल सके।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि गांवों और शहरों में समान रूप से टी० बी० हो रहा है। शहरों में तो टी० बी० के केस रजिस्टर हो जाते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में जिनको टी० बी० होता है उनमें से अधिकांश लोग किसी अस्पताल में नहीं जाते और ऐसे ही मर जाते हैं, या मामूली वैद्य के यहां से दवा लेते रहते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में सरकार इस नतीजे पर कैसे पहुंची कि गांवों और शहरों में टी० बी० समान रूप से फैला है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : एक नेशनल साम्पल सरवे किया गया था और उसी के आधार पर हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं।

Capital of Private Companies

*879. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 51 companies in the private sector had a paid-up capital of Rs. 315 crores in 1963-64 and accounted for approximately one-third of the entire non-Government non-financial public limited corporate sector; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to see that such a tendency in the economy is not encouraged?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R Bhagat): (a) In 1963-64, 51 top public limited companies had an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 359 crores and this formed about one-third of the aggregate paid-up capital of all non-Government, non-financial public limited companies.

(b) This tendency is not necessarily harmful to the economy as the 51 companies include those requiring heavy paid-up capital investment, like iron and steel, oil, cement, etc. Further, Government companies are also being increasingly promoted in recent times. The paid-up capital of Hindustan Steel alone, which stood at Rs. 447 crores in 1963-64, exceeds the aggregate paid-up capital of the 51 top public limited companies by Rs. 88 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मानापली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताल्लिक स्टेट्स से पूछ लिया गया है और इसके मुताल्लिक क्या कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मानापली कमीशन इन बातों पर विचार कर रही है। अभी उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि बावजूद इसके कि 31 मई तक ब्लैक मनी को खुली छूट दे दी गयी है, ये लोग टैक्स में कनसेशन मांग रहे हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : खुली छूट तो नहीं दे दी गयी है । ब्लैक मनी को खुली छूट नहीं दे दी गयी है । इसके बारे में वालंटरी स्कीम हाउस के सामने आ चुकी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर खुली छूट नहीं दे दी गयी है, तो जो लोग अब भी छिपाए बैठे हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह ब्लैक मनी का सवाल तो अलग है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Fertilisers, chemicals and paper mills require a big capital, whether they are in the public sector or in the private sector. So, may I know what is the policy of the Government in this matter, and if it is the Government's policy to have these in the private sector, then where does the question of big capital arise?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Wherever they will be, whether in the public or in the private sector, the technological and economic factors demand that they should have an optimum capital structure.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What is the position of the paid-up capital of the 51 companies in 1964-65?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want separate notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of these 51 companies are inter-related so far as their directors are concerned, so far as the subscription to paid-up capital is concerned and so far as their family connections are concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is very difficult to give this information. It is not available.

Shri Basappa: In the matter of the issue of industrial licences, may I know whether the Minister will take care to see that in the form of application, one column is given, asking how many licences have been given and in how many companies the firm or the director is interested, and, if so, what action has been taken in that direction? I want to know whether, in the application form, there is a column to indicate in how many companies the man is interested. That is the information I want, because, the Estimates Committee has made a specific reference to it. I want to know whether any action has been taken in that regard.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The directors, of course, of all these companies have to give their interest, such as the films in which they are directors, what is their interest, etc. In giving liences to a particular company, I think the Committee may as a whole go into this question. I do not think there is such a form in which these can be given.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I heard the Minister of State to say that this tendency was not necessarily a bad thing. May I know whether it is not the Government's view—or whether they have changed their earlier view—that concentration of economic power and wealth in the hands of a few big business-houses is certainly a bad thing for the development of the country ? Have they changed that view, or, what is the meaning of the reply that he gave?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Where it is a question of dealing with the capital for each company, the nature of the capital required for the operation of the company is, in fact, the thing which determines the amount of capital that is allowed. In fact, many of these 51 companies, or at any rate, the first

ten, are under-capitalised in terms of the present cost-structure. I think the total capital of Tata Iron and Steel is less than Rs. 40 crores, and it will be very difficult to establish a plant of that nature today with anything less than Rs. 200 crores. This is a question which is to be determined by the operation of the company and not the monopolistic character of it.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the Finance Minister delivered a lecture in Lucknow that his scheme for bringing out black money, which he announced in his budget speech, has miserably failed and if so, is the minister going to revise it and bring some new scheme.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Minister has not delivered any lecture anywhere.

Shri Bade: I mean, speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should not evade it that way.

Mr. Speaker: There was some report in the papers.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know how it relates to this question. Possibly somebody asked the question whether the response to the offer was good and I remember having said that it is not quite so good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said it was 'disappointing'.

Dam in Pancheshwar

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*880. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to construct a 700-foot-high dam at Pancheshwar in Uttarakhand Division of U.P.;

(b) if so, its salient features;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be involved; and

(d) whether Government of India had approached the Nepal Government in the matter and if so, the reaction of that Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Detailed investigations for the project are in progress.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the Dam and its cost can be determined only after the investigations are completed.

(d) Yes, Sir. The reaction of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is awaited.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know from the preliminary investigations that are being done, what is the capacity of this dam is going to be?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Investigations show that probably it is a very good dam site. Beyond that, it is too early to say anything definite.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there has been any talk between the Nepal Government officials and the Government of India officials about this dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: So far no talks have taken place.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I fully rely upon the minister to do his best.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the extent of acreage that this dam will be able to irrigate and when it will be commissioned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I would not be able to answer these questions now.

गंडक परियोजना

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*881. **श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री ह्या० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जनवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह में वित्त मंत्री और योजना आयोग के उप सभापति पटना गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गंडक परियोजना के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है ; और

(ग) बिहार में अन्य परियोजनाओं के बारे में क्या निश्चय किये गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government felt that there was no particular advantage in the Centre taking over the project at this stage.

(c). The State Government were advised to furnish detailed proposals for additional financial assistance required for excavation of watercourses in Kosi Project with a view to completing them one year earlier.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दूसरे राज्यों के प्राजैक्ट्स को अपने हाथ में लिया है तब क्या कारण है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार गंडक प्रोजैक्ट्स को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले रही है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The State Government stated that they were doing this project quite efficiently and well in time. They were not anxious that it should be taken over by the Centre. That is how this project was not considered when the Finance Minister went there and had discussions with them.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that the hon. Finance Minister visited Bhaisalotan, the project centre and if so, was he told that due to financial difficulties, the progress of the project is hampered and the Central Government should take it over due to the financial difficulties?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the State Government asked for extra finance in order to expedite this project and the Finance Minister has very kindly given extra amounts of money for this year—1965-66.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : गंडक परियोजना एक तो नेपाल से सम्बन्ध रखती है दूसरे उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध रखती है और तीसरे बिहार से सम्बन्ध रखती है । अब तक फर्स्ट फ़ाइव इयर प्लान, सेकेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान और थर्ड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान, इन तीनों प्लानों में देश में जितनी भी योजनाएं ली गई उन में बिहार के हक़ में कोई योजना नहीं रही जबकि और सूबों में काफ़ी रुपया उन पर खर्चा हुआ है

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : कोसी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कोसी तो सफरिंग्स का है और उस योजना को स्वर्गीय पंडित जी ने सफरिंग्स की वजह से लिया था । दूसरे वहां पर मोडर्न मशीनरी नहीं है और जो मशीनरी है भी उसके पार्ट्स व पुर्जे नहीं है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल भी करेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब मैं सवाल करता हूं तो आप टोक कर कहते हैं कि लम्बा हो गया लेकिन दूसरों को इतना मौका दे देते हैं । इन सभी दिक्कतों को देखते हुए क्या

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना को अपने हाथ में लेकर इस को चलाने की बात सोच रही है ? वहां पर फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर भी गये थे और उन्होंने उसको देखा भी है । अब उनके हाथ में रुपया है तो क्या इस गंडक परियोजना को केन्द्रीय पूल में लेने की बात सोच रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं आप की सेवा में नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो अन्तर्बाधा की, यदि उस की आधी भी मैं करता तो आप का आर्डर, आर्डर, पता नहीं कितनी बार लग गया होता, मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा करें कि आपका दृष्टिकोण सब के लिए सम रहना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह शिकायत की है कि स्वामी जी को ज्यादा रिआयत दी जाती है और उनको नहीं दी जाती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कई बार खड़ा हुआ लेकिन आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true. I agree with the hon. Member that this project should be expedited and completed as early as possible in the best interests of the country because it irrigates an area of 3.5 million acres. All that I can say is that the Government will keep a very careful watch and see that this project is completed as early as possible. If at any stage they feel that the project is not going on according to schedule, they will take the necesary steps.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the hon. Minister remembers that in the Consultative Committee almost all the Members of Parliament from those areas and also the representatives of the Bihar Government agreed that this scheme should be taken up by the Centre; if so, when the Bihar Government had no objection then, may I know what new things have arisen that the Bihar Government now wants to do it themselves?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I can only say that the hon. Members of Parliament were very anxious that this project should be taken over by the Centre and expedited. But in regard to the State Government's reaction, I am afraid I would not be able to say anything.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : गंडक परियोजना पूर्ण हो जाने के बाद इससे कितने एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को स्वयं अपने हाथ में लेने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I said already that the benefits of this project will cover an area of 36 lakh acres. I have already submitted the reasons why the Central Government has not yet taken it over.

Shri P. R. Patel: To avoid such bad feelings State-wise, will the Government be pleased to take at least one such project in each State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is too difficult to say anything at this stage.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that immediate completion of this project is needed for multi-purposes, not only for irrigation purposes but also for flood control, may we have the assurance from both the Ministers, who happen to be here, fortunately, and who are interested in this, that they are quite satisfied with the progress that is being made, with the kind of equipment that the Bihar Government is having or has been held to have, and they can assure the House that they expect the Bihar Government to satisfy the time-schedule that they have placed before them?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The only thing I would like to submit to the House is that 30 per cent of the work on this project will be done by the end of 1965-66. It is programmed that the barrage will be completed by 1967 and a substantial amount of canals by 1968-69. How far this programme will be kept up has got to be watched very carefully, and in view of the importance of the project the Central Government will see and watch very carefully the progress on this project.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : 1962 में जब पंजाब के विद्युत मंत्री यहां दिल्ली में आए थे, तो उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी योजना का उल्लेख किया था कि चकरौता पर यमुना बांध बनेगा, जिससे बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकेगी और विद्युत निकल सकेगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishwanath Roy.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that there is some difficulty in the implementation of the work undertaken at present by the different governments, may I know whether the Central Government is taking any concrete steps for removing those obstacles or difficulties that confront both the States?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At the moment, no difficulties are experienced by them. Only two agencies are working—the Governments of UP and Bihar—and they are getting on very nicely and satisfactorily.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why is it that the progress of this project is so slow? What steps would the Government be taking to see that the States discharge their responsibilities much quicker?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid, it is very difficult for me to agree with the hon. Member that the progress of the work is slow. I have already mentioned the programme for the construction of this project and I hope it will be adhered to.

Monopolies Commission

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*882. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Misra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Monopolies Commission has received co-operation from the organisations of big business houses, to whom questionnaires were sent for information;

(b) the grounds put forward by the Companies which have asked for extension of time to submit their replies;

(c) whether Government advised the Companies not to delay submission of replies and thus hamper the work of the Commission;

(d) whether there is any penalty clause which can be invoked against the defaulters; and

(e) when the commission is likely to complete its work and submit the Report?

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Government have received no complaints from the Monopolies Commission about lack of co-operation from business houses to whom questinnaire was sent, nor any complaint about the companies asking for extension of time to submit their replies.

(c) No, as there was no occasion for the same.

(d) Yes, Section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(e) By the 31st October, 1965.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has satisfied itself that the requisite amount of co-operation is forthcoming to the Commission from the big business houses?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Unless the Commission says something to that effect, we have to presume that co-operation is being given.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has any specific condition been prescribed that the big business houses should co-operate and supply the materials as expeditiously as possible?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Commission calls for information or explanation. In some cases, the business houses ask for time. The Commission may consider that request and give them some time. As I said in reply to part (d) of the question, if they do not comply with the request of the Commission, they are liable to be penalised.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार ने एकाधिकार आयोग से कोई इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट मांगी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मांगी तो नहीं है, लेकिन अगर वह दे, तो ठीक है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या समाजवाद का कोई ऐसा सिद्धांत है कि सरकार पूंजीपतियों से पूछ कर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे और अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो फ़ार्मेज और प्रोड्यूसर्ज को इस तरह का क्वेस्टनेयर क्यों नहीं भेजा जाता है और उनसे पूछ कर नीति क्यों नहीं निर्धारित की जाती है ? जो लोग देर कर रहे हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं माननीय सदस्य का सवाल मानोपलीज कमीशन को भेज दूंगा ।

Shri Daji: Does the Government consider the appointment of the Commission an end by itself? If not, has the Government tried to help the Commission by supplying it with facts and figures in the possession of Government relating to financial monopolies instead of waiting for the Commission to collect those figures from the business houses?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If any information, assistance or data are required by the Commission from the Government, they are supplied by the Company Law Department or other concerned departments of Government.

Shri Daji: That was not my question. I want to know whether the Government is taking any active part in the working of the Commission by supplying it with all sorts of information or it is remaining passive?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Government is helping them in whatever way it can. It is active and not passive.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the date has been fixed....

An hon. Member: The Minister has said that it is 31st October 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether that date will be adhered to or there will be any delay.

Mr. Speaker: What is this supplementary? The Minister has given the date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My fear is only this....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

जीवन बीमा निगम

*883. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जीवन बीमा निगम की मकान निर्माण ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि खरीदने के लिए ऋण देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग) निगम की एक योजना "अपना घर प्राप्त कीजिए" है । योजना के अनुसार यह अपेक्षित है कि ऋण लेने वाला सर्वप्रथम भूमि पर रुपया लगाए, क्योंकि निगम से ऋण मकान के निर्माण पर व्यय में सहायता के रूप में अभिप्रेत है । भूमि खरीदने के लिए सरकार द्वारा ऋण देने का प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक मकान बनाने के लिए किन किन राज्यों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके लिए सूचना चाहिए । काफ़ी संख्या में शहरों में ऋण दिए गए हैं और उन सब जगहों से सूचना इकट्ठी करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि लोगों को यह ऋण लेने में काफ़ी दिक्कत पेश आती है और बहुत समय तथा परेशानी के बाद ऋण मिलता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जब जब इस बारे में शिकायतें आती हैं, तो हम उन को लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस कार्पोरेशन को भेज देते हैं और वह इस बात की कोशिश करती है कि देर के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें जितनी कम हो सकें, में उतनी कम हों ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक शिकायत मेरी है कि जब मैंने लोन मांगा, तो छः महीने के बाद मुझ से एन्क्वायरी की गई कि आप की ज़ात क्या है, लेकिन फिर मैंने कर्जा ले कर मकान बना लिया ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, we did not follow what you said completely.

Shri Bade: Is there a criterion or standard laid down by Government according to which loans are given because in Madhya Pradesh loans are not given at all?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that.

श्री शिव नारायण : जब स्पीकर साहब को शिकायत है, तो....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब मेरी शिकायत का रेफ़रेंस न दें । वह अपनी शिकायत बतायें और सवाल पूछें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है और सरकार को इस से सचेत हो जाना चाहिए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब गवर्नमेंट मेहरबानी कर के मकान के लिए रुपया दे रही है, तो फिर वह ग़रीब लोगों को ज़मीन के लिए रुपया एडवांस क्यों नहीं करती है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ज़मीन के लिए एल० आई० सी० रुपया नहीं देती है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. A little earlier you very rightly observed that you yourself had a grievance in this matter. I want to know whether a grievance coming from an eminent citizen like you, we cannot pursue further. We got the information from you and we can pursue it.

Mr. Speaker: I did not pursue it. I did not need the money then and, therefore, I gave it up.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मकान बनाने के लिए लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन से जो रुपये दिये जाते हैं, वे ज्यादातर शहरों में ही दिये जाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रूरल एरियाज़ में भी मकान बनाने

के लिए कर्ज देने का कोई प्रोग्राम है; यदि हां, तो कितने परसेंट रुपया रूरल एरियाज में दिया जाता है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रूरल हाउसिंग स्कीम इस से अलग है और वह एल० आई० सी० की स्कीम में नहीं आती है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बा में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहिए था, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में कुछ जरूर करना चाहिए । छः महीने के बाद मुझ से एन्क्वायरी की गई, जब कि मैंने चार्टर्ड बैंक से दस मिनट में पचास हजार रुपये का कर्जा ले लिया ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इसकी एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए । मन्त्री साहब वादा करें कि इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी की जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देखेंगे ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : क्या मन्त्री महोदय इतना भी नहीं कह सकते कि वह इसकी एन्क्वायरी करेंगे ?

Shri Bade: Let him assure the House.

Mr. Speaker: That happened with me. I have brought it to the notice of the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What does the Minister say? He does not promise an inquiry. What is the Minister here for?

Mr. Speaker: That was four years ago.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even then it was very bad; it is atrocious. The Minister must get up and say, he will inquire into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry that I said that.

Shri Ranga: No, no; we are very glad that you did it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are happy, because ordinary citizens do not relief.

Shri Ranga: We are grateful to you.

Mr. Speaker: Now, hon. Member should just finish with that. I nave now said that and probably they will make that inquiry. There is nothing that is to be pursued further now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does it not make any dent on his mind?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath should resume his seat now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him say how he reacts to that. Will he have an inquiry in the matter?

श्री बड़े : वित्त मन्त्री इस बात का आश्वासन क्यों नहीं देते हैं कि वह इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी करेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब स्पीकर साहब के साथ यह व्यवहार होता है तो साधारण जनता को कितनी तकलीफ होती होगी ? मन्त्री महोदय आश्वासन क्यों नहीं देते है कि वह इस की एन्क्वायरी करेंगे ? मन्त्री महोदय इस का जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब क्या दिया जा सकता है ? I have requested hon. Members to leave it here and pursue it further.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । आखिर एल० आई० सी० का रुपया रूरल एरियाज में भी आता है । यह नहीं कि खाली शहरों में ही वह रुपया जाता हो ।

जब हम पूछते हैं कि उसका कुछ पोर्शन उनको घर बनाने के लिए दिया जाएगा तो कहते हैं कि सेपेरेट स्कीम उनके लिए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एल० आई० सी० के फण्ड से कुछ रुपया देहातों के लोगों को भी मकान बनाने के लिए दिया जायगा या नहीं दिया जाएगा ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, the scheme is primarily intended for urban areas. So far as rural areas are concerned, I think, the loans given by the L.I.C. to various State Governments are somewhere in the region of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores. But they are operating through the State Governments. This is a scheme which they operate direct.

I would also like to say that I was rather concerned to hear the remarks which you, I think, let fall from your lips as a matter of humour. Sir, anything that you say will be taken note of and enquired into. But my hon. friend could have appreciated that you made a remark by the way.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, certainly by the way.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, your remark is very important.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to help the hon. Members that there might be greater facilities whereby those who demand loans might be given the same.

Shri Shinkre: What the hon. Minister has said should have been done before.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You, Sir, helped us. Why the hon Minister seems to be very shy in issuing any directions to the L.I.C. is because he had some taste of it earlier.

Sir, my question is this. May I know whether the hon. Finance Minister has considered the inadequacies and the cumbersome procedures of the L.I.C. to be entirely unsuitable for the house construction programme, particularly for the middle and the lower middle classes and, if so, whether he has any alternative proposal to meet the situation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I realise that in regard to provision of money for the purposes of housing, the facilities now available are not only inadequate but cumbersome as the hon. Member put it. I will certainly take up the matter with the L.I.C. and see if they can improve the position. But, on my own, I am thinking of other ideas and maybe, in consultation with my colleague who is in-charge of Housing, we might be able to put some proposals to the House probably before the end of the year.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that generally women are not allowed to take the insurance policies.... (*Interruption*) I am stating the fact from my experience. Lot of discrimination is made in rules and otherwise as far as the women policy holders are concerned and they are not able to make use of the loan facilities. May I know whether the Government would relax this?

Mr. Speaker: Do they want to construct buildings separate from their husbands!

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The husband is not separate from the wife. Why not the wife be allowed the same facility?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the property is in the name of the wife, certainly she is entitled.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the question of loans for housing, is the Minister aware that the Committee on Public Sector Undertakings has remarked very unfavourably on the fact that the L.I.C. has invested only about 20 per cent of investible funds in the approved housing schemes of the Government and they have said that this should be increased as soon as possible and, if so, what does the Government intend to do in this matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Any report of any Committee of Parliament will be examined with the respect

that it undoubtedly deserves and it is only thereafter that something could be said.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : जैसा कि सब को ज्ञात है कि यह स्कीम देश के कुछ ही शहरों के अन्दर लागू है, मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा देने की स्कीम कुछ ही शहरों में लागू है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी जो शहर हैं और जहां पर यह स्कीम लागू नहीं है आबादी का लिहाज रखते हुए उनमें भी इस स्कीम को लागू करने का क्या सरकार का इरादा है, क्या ऐसी भी कोई चीज सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितने ज्यादा शहर उसके अन्दर लाये जा सकें लाये जायें । लेकिन दिक्कत यह होती है कि इस काम में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बहुत देरी होती है, हो सकता है कि वहां एल० आई० सी० का स्टाफ न हो और भी कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था न हो ताकि छानबीन की जा सके । इस दिक्कत को जहां हम दूर कर पाते हैं वहां उन शहरों को हम इसमें ले आते हैं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लोगों को एल० आई० सी० से मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा लेने के लिए क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सूद का रेट बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है ? जमीन जो मार्टगेज करनी पड़ती है उसका जो कुल खर्चा है वह भी उनको यकमुश्त देना पड़ता है ? साथ ही क्या यह भी सही नहीं कि दिक्कतें भी बहुत ज्यादा होती हैं ? इन कारणों से क्या लोगों में उत्साह है इन कर्जों को लेने के लिए ? बाजार रेट से क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस तरह से ज्यादा दर पर उनको कर्जा मिलता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सब मिला जुला कर सूद तथा और भी जो है वह मार्किट रेट से ज्यादा नहीं पड़ता है । इसकी मांग बहुत ज्यादा है ।

बच्चों के लिये अनुपयोगी पोषक औषधि

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*884. { **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया** :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने बच्चों की एक पेय पोषक औषधि के स्टाक पर कब्जा करने के लिये आदेश जारी किये हैं क्योंकि वह औषधि उपयोग लायक नही है;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त औषधि देश के अन्य भागों में भी बिकती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने देश के अन्य भागों में उस औषधि की बिक्री बन्द करने के लिये कोई आदेश जारी किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नस्कर): (क), से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां । 'वुडवार्डस् सेलेब्रेटेड ग्राइप वाटर' के निर्माता मैसर्स एंग्लो थाइ कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उड़ीसा राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों को सूचित किया था कि उड़ीसा राज्य में असली निर्माता का लेबल लगा नकली ग्राइप वाटर बिक रहा है ? राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों ने 72 एम 463 और 4 एम 463 बैच संख्या के दो बैचों के स्टाक पकड़ लिये थे जिन में नकली ग्राइप वाटर पाया गया था । जनता को चेतावनी देने के लिये एक प्रैस विज्ञप्ति जारी की गई ।

(ख) उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्यों को छोड़ कर अन्य राज्यों में इन

बैचों के बिकने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) जी हां । अन्य सभी राज्यों के औषध-नियंत्रकों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे इन बैचों और उनके ध्यान में आने वाले नकली औषधि के अन्य बैचों के इधर उधर लाने लेजाने तथा उनकी बिक्री पर कड़ी निगरानी रखें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है और अगर लगाया है तो क्या पाया है कि वुडवार्ड्स ग्राइप वाटर के असली उत्पादकों ने ही खुद नकली वुडवार्ड्स ग्राइप वाटर नहीं बनाया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : मेरी समझ में सवाल नहीं आया है । कुछ लोगों ने नकली ग्राइप वाटर बनाया था और उस के बारे में कार्यवाई हुई है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बता देता हूं । मंत्री महोदय ने शायद वह कागज नहीं पढ़ा है जिस को उन्हों ने सभा पटल पर रखा है । उस में उन्हों ने लिखा है :

"वडवार्ड्स सेलेब्रेटेड ग्राइप वाटर के निर्माता मसर्स ऐंग्लो थाई कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, ने उड़ीसा राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों को सूचित किया था कि उड़ीसा राज्य में असली निर्माता का लेबल लगा नकली ग्राइप वाटर बिक रहा है ।"

इस पर मेरा सवाल है कि असली उत्पादकों ने या उन से जुड़े हुए लोगों ने खुद वह नकली लेबल वगैरह लगा कर के इस दवा को नहीं बेचा, यह सरकार ने पता लगाया है क्या और अगर लगाया है तो क्या पाया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : असली आदमी नकली लेबल लगा कर अपनी चीज क्यों बेचेगा ? उन की तरफ से शिकायत आई थी कि उनका लेबल लगा कर के दूसरे लोगों ने, अनलाइसेंस्ड लोगों ने इस दवा को बेचा है । उस के ऊपर से जितना वह बेचा मिला सब पकड़ लिया गया और उस की बिक्री बन्द कर दी गई ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शिकायत कोई भी कर सकता है । वे खुद भी तो कर सकते थे न ? कुछ और बात है । असली उत्पादक नकली लेबल क्यों लगायेगा, मंत्री महोदय ने पूछा । जाहिर है मुनाफे के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाब वह देंगे वही तो मैं दिलवा सकता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जवाब तो उचित नहीं है ।

अच्छा मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछता हूं । वुडवार्ड्स ग्राइप वाटर की कुल बिक्री साल भर में कितनी होती है और कुल नफा जो छापा जाता है वह कितना होता है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That information is not with us. But in regard to the earlier question of the hon. Member, may I say that the gripe water which has been alleged to be spurious and found in certain parts of Orissa has been sent to the Central Drug Laboratory for finding out whether it is spurious or genuine? At the same time, the Drug Controller of Orissa has intimated the Drug Controller of Madras to keep a check, and since the original manufacture of this gripe water comes from Madras, and Madras Drug Controller has been asked to verify whether these very seized bottles have originally been manufactured by the original manufacturers or not, but no report has yet come.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस के बाद भी मैं क्या कुछ कह सकता हूं ? जवाब से स्थिति बिल्कुल दूसरी हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जवाब चाहते थे वह आ गया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल दूसरी स्थिति हो गई है । इजाजत हो तो मैं पूछूं नहीं तो बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : लोग नकली ग्राइप वाटर के लिए इसलिए जाते हैं कि वह सस्ता होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर गौर किया है कि वुडवार्ड्स ग्राइप वाटर की एक बौटल का जिस के निर्माता टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी एंड कम्पनी है लागत खर्च तीस पैसे होता है और वितरण खर्च भी प्राय: उतना ही होगा लेकिन बाजार में वह दो रुपये दस पैसे से भी ज्यादा में एक बौटल बिकती है । यानी बच्चों की दवाई के ऊपर, तीस पैसे लागत खर्च वाली दवाई पर एक रुपया 27 पैसे से ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी होती है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्री किशन पटनायक जी को पता होगा कि सारी लागत खर्च वगैरह क्या पड़ता है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इतना लागत खर्च है और इतना दाम है । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूंगी कि इस देश में जब सब चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़े हैं तब दवाओं के दाम जितने पहली अप्रैल, 1963 को थे उस से बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़े हैं ।

Shri Daji: The reply given is not very clear. I would like to know whether Government keeps any study of the prices of medicines being sold in the market and how they compare with the cost of production of some of these important products. Does Government keep no control over these?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid the matter, production, costs and the type of details the hon. Member wants is not dealt with in the Health Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Orissa Government in its order dated 22 January 1965, warned the chemists, druggists, the dealers in Woodwards Gripe Water in Orissa against selling this medicine, but did not specifically or otherwise warn the manufacturers of this medicine? Is it also a fact that the manufacturers are not really Anglo Thai Corporation but Orient Pharma Private Limited? Also what, if any, is the connection of Orient Pharma Private Limited with Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari and Co. Ltd.?

Shri Shinkre: Not Limited.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right —Unlimited!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All that I can say is that if a drug is spurious, we do not know who the manufacturer of that spurious drug is. How are we to identify him? All that we can say is that particular samples in the market are considered to be not genuine and nobody should sell them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. This is a wholly evasive answer.

Mr. Speaker: He should put a question for getting information which Government should have and not other questions related to matters for which Governments are not responsible. The Minister can only answer for matters for which she might be responsible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This drug or medicine called Woodwards Gripe Water, or labelled as Woodwards Gripe Water,—whether it is spurious or not is another matter—is manufactured by somebody. The Deputy Minister has said that it is manufactured by the Anglo Thai Corporation. So I wanted to know why the Anglo Thai Corporation also was not warned by the Government of Orissa against manufacturing this drug, and whether the manufacturer of this drug was not the Orient Pharma Private Limited, and what connection, if any, that firm has with Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari and Co.

Shri P. S. Naskar: May I read out the intimation received from the Orissa Government? It says:

> "An intimation from Messrs. Anglo Thai Corporation Ltd., Bombay, manufacturer of the Woodwards Celebrated Gripe Water has been received to the effect that some spurious gripe water in their name are being sold in this State. The Assistant Drugs Controller, Orissa, with the help of the police has seized certain samples supposed to be spurious".

The Orissa Government also has issued a notice in the press saying that the particular batch number of that particular gripe water is suspected to be spurious, so that people who might come across such batch number may not use it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What action has been taken against the manufacturer?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Have Government investigated as to at what level this manufactured product of gripe water was checked before it was released to the market?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The matter was entrusted to, and investigated by, the Drug Inspector, wherever it was suspected, say, for instance at Kurnool. But neither the source of the manufacturer nor the stockists could be located by him.

Shri Hem Barua: My good God!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Drug Inspector, Kurnool, has been further alerted and instructed to keep strict vigil about the movement of this spurious Woodwards Gripe Water.

It has been reported that a spurious medicine is circulating. We are trying to trace it. We do not know from where it has originated, and the police and the inspector are investigating....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy Minister said that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Deputy Minister said that a report was received from a certain party that a particular product labelled as 'Woodward Gripe Water which is spurious was circulating in the market. Who is the manufacturer of that spurious matter is a matter that has to be traced. Investigations are taking place.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लगभग डेढ़ या दो साल पहले इस हाउस ने जो कानून पास किया था कि जिन के पास नकली दवा पाई जायेगी, यानी जिस के कब्जे में वह होगी, उन का चालान किया जायेगा, उस के अन्तर्गत अभी तक कितने ऐसे लोगों का चालान किया गया है, और जो ग्राइप वाटर मद्रास भेजा गया है एन्क्वायरी के लिये, उस की रिपोर्ट आने में इतना विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लैटर पार्ट का ही जवाब दीजिये ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस सारे के सारे इन्वेस्टीगेशन में यह पता तो नहीं लग सका कि कौन सी चीज कहां से चली, लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस वक्त स्टेट में यह दवा घूम रही है । जो ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं उसे ट्रेस करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन वह अभी तक सफलता मिली नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रिपोर्ट में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तहकीकात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया कि कितने ऐसे केस पकड़े गये हैं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the reply of the hon. Minister, it appears that a gentleman or a party has a bottle of this spurious medicine. Are we to take it that up till now Government have found only one bottle of the spurious medicine in Kurnool and they have not been able to trace any other stocks in any other part of Orissa or Madras State and they have not been able to find out whether that spurious medicine is really spurious or whether it has really emanated from the Anglo Thai Corporation?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are two batches. . . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Three.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Three batches. I can read the numbers, if you like. They are: 72M463, 4M463 and 86M762. Now these three batches may have any number of bottles—I cannot indicate the number of bottles. But we have received news that found these three batches are spurious. A press notification was issued saying that everyone who buys Gripe Water should examine the lable, and if they conform to these batch numbers, they should not buy or sell the product. The drug inspectors are going round and collecting these.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they been seized?

Some hon. Members —*rose*

Mr. Speaker: Enough discussion has taken place.

Bureau on Public Undertakings

*886. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the necessity for the creation of a new Bureau on Public Undertakings in the Ministry of Finance;

(b) the functions and scope of the Bureau;

(c) the work so far done by the Bureau and conclusions drawn; and

(d) the relationship of the Bureau with the concerned Administrative Ministries?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) With the growth of the Public Sector the need for a centralised coordinating unit which could also make a continuous appraisal of the performance of various undertakings was being increasingly felt for some time.

(b) The Bureau will act as a service, coordination and evaluation centre for Central Government undertakings.

(c) The Bureau is in the process of being built up. The Head of the Bureau was appointed only on the 20th March, 1965.

(d) The Bureau will be guided by a Sub-Committee of the Economic Secretaries concerned with public enterprises and function in close collaboration with the administrative Ministries concerned. The Ministries and undertakings will also be free to remit to the Bureau any problems requiring study and examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the idea of this Bureau is just a hangover of the Ministry of Economic Co-ordination, the existence of which the hon. Finance Minister so vigorously defended, but which was, in spite of that wound up? Is it a hangover of that economic co-ordination activity? If it is otherwise, how was this function being discharged every year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The hon. Member raised this question at the time the supplementary demand for expenditure for this Bureau came here and I believe I answered the point raised by him. There is no question of hangover of the past. It was realised that there was necessity for an

organisation of this kind in order to keep track of many aspects of the working of public sector undertaking. And that is why it was created. It may be that I had acquired some experience in regard to the working of public sector undertakings in my capacity as Minister of Co-ordination and maybe I have carried it along with me as Minister of Finance but there is no hangover about it. It is an idea that has been conceived for the purpose of better working of public sector enterprises keeping the Ministries informed of it and also having some kind of co-ordinated policy in regard to inventories and things of that sort.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While fully appreciating the need for increasing the efficiency in the public sector enterprises may I know how, by the present arrangement the hon. Finance Minister avoids treading on the toes of other Ministries, bypassing them and sending his own inspectorate for administrative functioning into the enterprises controlled by other Ministers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think so. I do not think there is any question of treading on anybody's corns, whatever this Bureau does. If any directives have to be sent to the various enterprises, they will be sent through the appropriate Ministries. The Bureau would keep the Ministries informed of whatever has to be done, and the directive will be sent only through the appropriate Ministry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Chambal Power Station

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S.N.Q. 10. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generated from Chambal Hydel System has had to be reduced recently;

(b) if so, how it has affected the power supply;

(c) whether it is a fact that last year the Chambal Power Station was made to work more than its planned and safe capacity i,e, on load factor of 92000 K.W. instead of 80000 K.W.; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 16th October, 1964, the power output of the Gandhisagar station was reduced.

(b) The reduction has resulted in power cuts in the Rajasthan State to the extent of 20 per cent on consumers with connected load of above 100 H.P. and 10 per cent on consumers with loads between 25 H.P. and 100 H.P. In Madhya Pradesh, staggering of holidays for major industries has been resorted to.

(c) Yes, Sir. Last year, the Gandhisagar Power Station was operated to generate at an average of 69 MW at 100 per cent load factor which was substantially higher than the designed output of 43 MW at 100 per cent load factor.

(d) The State authorities presumably thought that the rainfall during 1964 would be similar to the rainfall in the few years prior to 1964 and operated Gandhisagar Power Station to meet the increased loads.

Shri Daji: Very important questions arise. How was it that more than the safe plant capacity was allowed to be worked, as has been admitted by the Minister? How did it come to happen? Has any enquiry been set up to find out who is responsible for this overworking?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Actually, this was brought to the notice of the Ministry only when this trouble arose. These reservoirs are generally operated by the States in charge of the projects.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that, apart from working it for more than its capacity, they depended upon the benign rainfall and released and used more water in July expecting more rainfall in August and September, which failed, and therefore this crisis and therefore this Rs. 100 crore project is bogged down? Will Government now at least order a high power enquiry so that these mistakes are not repeated?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Since then, meetings were held between the State Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and we are working out a regulated programme for this year.

Shri Daji: My question is whether an enquiry will be made to find out who was responsible for it and to see that such mistakes are not repeated in future.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, there is no particular enquiry necessary. I have submitted already in the answer that this was presumably done by the State authorities in charge of the project. They were thinking there would be a good rainfall. It just happened that prior to 1964 there were years of good rainfall, and therefore they expected some rain, and they wanted to have more power. That is how it happened. No particular enquiry is needed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की खोज की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस कारण से कितने बिजली घर बन्द हुए हैं, कितने उद्योगों को नुकसान हुआ है बिजली के न मिलने से, और कितने लोगों को बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ा है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Madhya Pradesh, due to the shortage of power in Chambal, there has been so far no cut; only they have staggered the holidays in the industries.

Shri Bade: I want to put a question; it is about M.P.

Mr. Speaker: He should seek permission.

श्री राम सहाय तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिए बांध में कम पानी आया । लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि जुलाई और अगस्त में तो इतनी बारिश हुई थी कि नदी के टूटने का डर था । इस बारे में रिपोर्ट है । क्या यह सही है कि उस समय पानी इस आशा में नहीं रोका गया कि आगे और ज्यादा वर्षा होने की संभावना समझी गयी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस की एनक्वायरी की गयी कि पानी क्यों निकाल दिया गया और रोका नहीं गया जब कि बारिश इतनी ज्यादा हुई थी कि उस से नुकसान तक होने की आशंका थी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Chambal catchment, the average rainfall is 34"; in 1964 the rainfall was only 2".

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister just now stated that there was no cut on the side of Madhya Pradesh while there was a 20 per cent cut in the power on the side of Rajasthan. May I know how he explains this position and why equitable treatment was not given?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no question of treatment. In M.P. there were a number of thermal stations and they could be used to generate a power of 43 MWs as soon as there was shortage of power. In Rajasthan, unfortunately there was only 16 MWs of power available from thermal stations. That is why the cut had to be imposed there.

Shri Daji: Sir, on a point of order. The reply is that the power in M.P. was not reduced because they worked the thermal power stations. It is only because there was a reduction in hydel power supply, they had switched over from hydel to thermal power and there was thus a cut in the supply. The earlier reply does not show how much was this cut. They had to switch over to thermal power and that does not solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji should appreciate, the question was: how many power stations were stopped?

Shri Daji: No, Sir. In the original question, the reply was that there was no cut in M.P. but there was a 20 per cent cut in Rajasthan. Now, it transpires they had to switch over to thermal power because there was a shortage.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The shortage has reference to the Chambal area, not other areas. In the Chambal area power was being supplied by the hydro power station. The thermal stations were switched to full capacity, when there was a shortage of power.

Shri Daji: How much was the shortage in M.P. because of failure of Chambal hydel station?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There was no shortage so far as supplies to the industries were concerned.

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to know is this. These thermal stations were brought into action and so the supply to the factories could not be affected. But the actual supply that has to come from the project itself must have been reduced.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Naturally, Sir. That answer is contained in the original answer itself. There was a conference in the month of October, and again on the 12th of April, between the Ministers of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and we reviewed the position from time to time. Power was reduced from 17 lakh KWH a day to 6 lakh KWH a day gradually. First it was brought down to 14 lakh KWH; then it was 10; then it was a and now it is reduced to 6 lakh KWH.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में इस बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है । उसमें किसी ने कहा कि पानी कम पड़ने से चम्बल योजना फ़ेल हो गयी, कुछ ने कहा कि चम्बल का ओरिजिनल प्रोजेक्ट ऐसा नहीं था, लेकिन जनता को बताने के लिए उस से इतनी ज्यादा बिजली दी गयी, और वहां इस के लिए एनक्वायरी कमीशन बनाने की बात कही गयी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जो ओरिजिनल प्रोजेक्ट था वह छोटा था पर जनता को ज्यादा बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए उस को ओवर वर्क किया गया इस लिए यह कट हुआ, पानी की कमी की वजह से नहीं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That has already been answered. There is no defect in the design of the project. There was, unfortunately, a heavy shortage of rainfall as also an overdrawal of power on the project itself. I may point out to the hon. Member that we are trying to make a transmission line connection from Jabalpur to Itarsi. Once that is done, there will be no trouble, because there will be a supporting power for the rest of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : 1200 किलोवाट बिजली मध्य प्रदेश ने ज्यादा ली और राजस्थान के लिए 20 परसेंट की कटौती कर दी गई तो 12 अप्रैल को जो मीटिंग हुई थी उस में क्या राजस्थान के मंत्रियों ने उन की इस कटौती करने वाली बात को मान लिया था अगर हां तो राजस्थान को इस से कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Rajasthan had to impose a cut in the absence of adequate thermal support. It has been estimated that the total amount of loss to

Rajasthan Electricity Board plus the duty to the State will come to a crore of rupees; the loss to the industry is not known.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के मंत्रियों ने क्या इसे मंजूर कर लिया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Life Insurance Corporation

*885. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Life Insurance Agents;

(b) whether any regulations have been framed prescribing qualifications and laying down a code of conduct for Life Insurance Agents in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total number of Agents on 30th September, 1964 was 1,74,264.

(b) and (c). Since the Life Insurance Corporation of India has already prescribed standards and procedures for the recruitment of agents and has also issued a brochure which contains certain "Do's and Don'ts" for the guidance of the agents no separate Regulations are proposed to be made.

Bird & Co.

*887. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s Bird & Co. first took an injunction in the case of foreign exchange under-invoicing of jute goods worth about Rs. 10 crores;

(b) whether this delayed the starting of adjudication proceedings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that foreigner directors implicated were retired from service and left the country because of this delay; and

(d) when the adjudication proceedings will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). It is a fact that while the Customs adjudication proceedings against M|s Bird & Co., and their associate firm were in progress, the parties moved the Calcutta High Court on 3-8-64 and 5-8-1964 and the High Court issued a rule and directed stay of these proceedings. The writ petitions were subsequently withdrawn by the petitioners on 17-11-1964, and the adjudication proceedings could be resumed only after this date.

(c) It is understood that the Chairman and Managing Director of M|s Bird & Co., has since retired from service and left India. But, as the adjudication proceedings have not been completed it would be premature to say whether any one is personally "implicated" or not.

(d) On present indications, the proceedings are likely to be finalised in two or three months' time.

Prices of Consumer Goods

*888. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of certain essential consumer goods drifted down following the presentation of the Central Budget to Parliament;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the extent to which the reduction in prices is in accord with Government estimates;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to cloth trade representatives' statements that the estimate of Ministry of Finance about reduction in cloth prices is not likely to materialise; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Retail prices of vegetable product have declined by 16 to 25 paise per kg. Leading manufacturers of bicycle parts have reduced their selling rates by 61 paise per tyre, 33 paise per tube and Rs. 4 per rim. A reduction of 7 to 11 per cent in price has been announced by major footwear producers. Prices of controlled varieties of cloth have declined by up to 7 per cent. There has also been a decline in the prices of paper, staple fibre and silk fabrics. While prices are governed by a number of factors other than the incidence of duty, the change in prices which has occurred is by and large in line with Government's expectations following reductions in duties.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reduction in excise duty has been offset to some extent by the upward revision in prices of cloth as a result of increased costs. The revised prices as well as the revised duty payable are being stamped on the cloth.

Delhi Master Plan

*889. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received by Government from the Delhi Development Authority for changes in the land use of the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions; and

(c) whether the same have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Delhi Development Authority has so far made the following suggestions for changes in the land use of the Master Plan for Delhi:

(1) In order not to cause any disturbance to the Jyoti Nagar Colony on Loni Road, whose lay-out Plan had been approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, sites earmarked in the Master Plan for Hospitals and Government offices be changed by locating the former in the residential land lying to the west, and surrounded on the west, south and east by the area earmarked for parks, playgrounds, etc. and the latter in the residential area along the S.S. Light railway by the side of the area which is proposed to be developed by Government for locating a residential colony.

(2) Change in the land use from "social and cultural" to "office" in regard to a portion of land (about 3 acres) coming under the building at No. 2, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

(3) The Government of India have put up temporary prefabricated office accommodation on an emergent basis in the compound of Patiala House. The land use for this plot of land in the Master Plan for Delhi is cultural The Authority have recommended that the manner in which such irregular buildings, so put up, are to be finally dealt with, should be decided by Government.

These proposals are under consideration of Government.

Electric Crematorium

*890. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the electric crematorium in Delhi has been completed;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) when is it likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred on buildings and electric installations etc. amounts to Rs. 6.2 lakhs approximately.

(c) By the end of April, 1965.

Study of Price Decontrol

*891. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effect of the price decontrol, from 16th December 1963, on caustic soda, hydrocholric acid, bleaching powder, chlorine, chilean nitrate, sulphates of potash and washing soaps has been studied;

(b) if so, their price level in January, 1964 and January, 1965 respectively; and

(c) whether the purpose of the price decontrol has been served?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-4195/65].

(c) Yes, Sir. Government are, however, keeping a constant watch on the situation and remedial measures, including re-imposition of control, will be taken if and when necessary.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान

*892. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन की सेवा-अवधि बीस वर्ष हो गई है लेकिन जनरल पूल में श्रेणी चार के क्वार्टरों के हकदार होने पर भी क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें कब तक क्वार्टर दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सन्तानम समिति की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन कर्मचारियों के लिये निजी मकानों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना): (क) जिन्हों ने दरख्वास्त दी हैं उन में से करीब 560 ।

(ख) जनरल पूल में टाईप चार के करीब 4400 मकान हैं । 252 और बन रहे हैं । अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये नये मकान बनाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या पहिले ही से बहुत गम्भीर है, उसे और ज्यादा बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

Central Assistance to U.P.

*893. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri V. C. Parashar:
Shri N. M. Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of U.P. has requested the Centre to prescribe some formula under which Centre could share the responsibilities in case of an increase in pay-scales of the State Government employees consequent on similar increase by the Centre:

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto: and

(c) whether similar requests have also been received from other States?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Avoidance of Double Taxation

*894. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state;

(a) whether India and U.S.A, have signed an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation on the 30th March, 1965 at Washington; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) No, Sir. A draft agreement has been initialled.

(b) The question does not arise as no agreement has yet been signed.

Indus Waters Treaty

*895. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ragunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Narayan Das:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has requested India to extend the first phase of the Indus Water Treaty to April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Building Construction Corporation

*896. Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation has failed to fulfil the objectives for which it was brought into existence;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for rectifying the defects in the working of the Corporation; and

(c) the extent to which the corporation is getting ready to meet effectively the ever-growing demand for building consruction?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No.LT-4196/65].

माल के बीजक बनाना

*897 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि माल मंगाने वाली कुछ फर्में रेल तथा अन्य यातायात एजेन्सियों के जरिये भेजे गये माल के वास्तविक बीजकों को नष्ट कर देती हैं और अपनी लेखा पुस्तकों में कम राशि के बीजक दर्ज करती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आयकर अधिकारियों को यह निर्देश देने का है कि रेल अथवा यातायात के अन्य साधनों से भेजे गये सामान की रेलवे अथवा यातायात की अन्य एजेन्सियों की वास्तविक रसीद की एक प्रति उन को भी भेजी जाये ताकि जाली रसीद बनाने को रोका जा सके तथा इस प्रकार आयकर की वसूली में घाटा न हो ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो व्यापारियों के झूटे खातों का पता लगाने के लिये उनके द्वारा अपनाये गये कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या अन्य उपाय किये हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू): (क) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि सरकार को इस प्रकार के अनाचार के किसी व्यापक प्रयोग का पता है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की हिदायतें जारी करने का कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) कर-निर्धारितियों की लेखा-पुस्तकों में प्रविष्टियों की सत्यता को जांचने के लिये रेलवे तथा परिवहन एजेंसियों के रिकार्डों से उद्धरण लिये जाते हैं । कर निर्धारण करने वाले आयकर अधिकारी, आम प्रथा के रूप में भी, जब कभी वे आवश्यक समझते हैं अन्य सभी सम्बन्धित आयकर अधिकारियों को उन बिक्रियों और खरीदों के विषय में सूचना-पर्चियां (इंटिमेशन स्लिप्स) भेज देते हैं जो कर निर्धारितियों ने किसी वित्तीय सीमाओं से अधिक की हों ।

Sub-soil water in Delhi

*898. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the fact that sub-soil water is gushing out in Shahdara, Sarai Rohilla, Old Rohtak Road and other lowlying areas in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to avert the rise in sub-soil water?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There has been a rise in sub-soil water level in Shahdara, some portion of Sarai Rohilla, Old Rohtak Road and a few other localities in the Corporation area. The sub-soil water level varies from 2' to 5' below ground level.

(b) Measures are being devised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to arrest the rise of sub-oil water in one of the localities. On the basis of the experiences gained, work on the other affected colonies would be taken up latter.

Flood Control Measures

*899. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level inter-State Conference was held in January in Delhi to review the progress of flood control measures in Delhi and the adjoining States;

(b) the measures agreed upon at the above Conference to prevent these floods as a joint venture; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to instal flood forecasting equipment to get early flood warning reports?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4197/65].

(c) A scheme for this purpose is under consideration.

L.I.C. Policies

*900. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether lapses of Life Insurance policies have shown tendency towards increase in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The overall lapse ratio of the Corporation increased from 6.0 per cent in 1959 to 8.1 per cent during the period 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1963 and to 8.2 per cent during the year 1963-64.

(b) The reason is that while new business rose from Rs. 429.17 crores in 1959 to Rs. 745.96 crores during the period 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1963, the quality on the whole was poorer. The Corporation has been taking various steps from time to time with a view to reducing lapses. Some of the important steps are greater stress on the qualitative aspect of new business introduced, revival of lapsed policies by payment of arrears of premium instalments and refusal to issue a fresh policy to a proponent, unless the policies lapsed by him in the preceeding three years are revived.

Counterfeit Indian Currency Notes

*901. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Counterfeit Indian Currency notes of high denomination believed to have been printed in China have been seized in some North Indian cities and Calcutta also;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the number of persons held in this connection?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Enquiries so far made do not reveal any facts to support the allegations made in certain press reports that Counterfeit Indian Currency notes printed in China have been circulating in this country.

Smallpox and Cholera in Rajasthan

2269. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from small-pox and cholera in Rajasthan during the last four months;

(b) the number of deaths due to the above diseases in the State during the same period; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to the State for eradication of small-pox and cholera during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The number of persons who suffered/died from small-pox and cholera in Rajasthan during the last four months is as under:—

	No. of cases	*No. of deaths*
Small pox	935	432
Cholera	Nil	Nil

(c) *Small-pox*: The Central assistance for the eradication of small-pox is 100 per cent of the non-recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure. It may amount during 1965-66 approximately to Rs. 20,46,000/-.

Cholera:—No Central assistance for the eradication of cholera has been proposed during 1965-66.

Multi-purpose Projects

2270. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multipurpose projects functioning in the country with names of the places;

(b) the number of such projects to be started during the current financial year;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given or is proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for such projects to be started during the remaining period of the Third Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount sanctioned therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following multipurpose projects are functioning in the country:—

(1) Bhakra Nangal (Punjab and Rajasthan).

(2) Chambal (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh).

(3) Matatila (U.P.).

(4) Kosi (Bihar).

(5) Mayurakshi (West Bengal).

(6) Damodar Valley Projects (Bihar and West Bengal).

(7) Hirakud (Orissa).

(8) Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore).

(9) Nizamsagar (Andhra Pradesh).

(10) Bhadra (Mysore).

(11) Krishnarajasagar (Mysore).

(12) Mettur (Madras).

(b) Some projects on the Narmada and Mahi rivers are likely to be started during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). Since no new multi-purpose project is expected to be taken up during the current financial year in Orissa, the question of financial assistance for any such scheme does not arise.

Rural Industrialisation in Rajasthan

2271. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the area selected in Rajasthan for the Rural Industries Projects programme sponsored by the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission;

(b) the criteria for selection; and

(c) the progress made so far under the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Two Rural Industries Project areas have been selected in Rajasthan State, *viz*, the Districts of Nagaur and Churu.

(b) The criteria for selection of these two areas broadly are:

(i) prevalance of considerable unemployment and under-employment;

(ii) limited possibilities of rapid development in agriculture owing to the handicap of unfavourable natural conditions; and

(iii) the existence of potential for development of small-scale and cottage industries in these areas.

(c) The two projects of Churu and Nagaur were set up in April, 1963 and the implementation of the programme of development of industries started in the last quarter of financial year 1963-64. The programme has, therefore, been in operation for only about a year. The total expenditure on these two projects up to September, 1964 was of the order of about Rs. 5 lakhs and the following schemes were under implementation September, 1964:

Nagaur Project:

(i) Common facility centre for electroplating at Loharpura;

(ii) a wool carding unit at Nagaur;

(iii) supply of improved tools including *Rani Wheels* to artisans;

(iv) in-plant training to artisans;

(v) organisation of industrial exhibition and an industrial museum at Nagaur;

(vi) financial assistance to industrial cooperatives for construction of worksheds and appointment of managers;

(vii) wool comber with 400 spindle plant;

(viii) assistance for construction of an industrial estates;

(ix) training centres for tailoring and carpentry;

(x) plant for manufacture of salt and sodium sulphate at Deedwana;

Churu Project

(i) In-plant training to artisans in wool weaving and finishing;

(ii) managerial assistance to cooperative societies;

(iii) cluster type training in wool spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing;

(iv) supply of improved tools to artisans;

(v) financial assistance to entrepreneurs and industrial cooperatives;

(vi) wool carding common facility centre at Sujangarh;

(vii) demonstration centre in pottery;

(viii) training centre in hosiery, mudda making and ban-making;

(ix) installation of a 400 spindle wool spinning and combing plant at Ratannagar;

The machinery for most of the units had been purchased and construction of factory sheds was at various stages of completion.

Information on progress after September, 1964 is being obtained from the State Government.

Flood Control Works

2272. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Flood Control Works recommended to be taken up in the Kozhikode District of Kerala have been delayed for want of sanctions from the Flood Control Board;

(b) the steps taken to convene the Flood Control Board; and

(c) the number of times the Board has met during the last two years?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Twice.

Managing Agents

2273. **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for reappointment of Managing Agents by the Company Law Board in November last and the number of them (i) approved (ii) rejected; and (iii) still pending;

(b) the number out of the rejected applications which belong to the industries referred to the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee for investigation; and

(c) the number of applications for managing agents in such industries which were rejected before the appointment of the Enquiry Committee?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Total number of applications recived in November, 1964—22;

(i) Approved—8;

(ii) Rejected—9; and

(iii) Pending—5.

(b) Government has not referred any particular industries to the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee for investigation but the Committee has started its work with an enquiry into five industries (viz., Cement, Cotton Textiles, Paper, Sugar and Jute Textiles).

Of the 9 applications rejected, as stated in reply to part (a), 2 belonged to one or more of the five industries mentioned above;

(c) None of the two applications mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question was rejected before the appointment of the Committee.

Rural Health Centres

2274. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of new rural Health Centres to be opened in the year 1965-66 in the State of Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): It is proposed to establish 109 Primary Health Centres in 1965-66 in Uttar Pradesh.

Refund Vouchers

2275. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refund vouchers for the amount determined as refundable are not issued along with the assessment orders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the law, interest is charged after the expiry of three months and refunds due on assessment are unnecessarily kept pending for three months; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the issue of refund vouchers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Generally refund vouchers for the amount payable as refund are issued along with the assessment orders themselves. However, when certain verifications and adjustments against the arrears of tax due for earlier years have to be made, the refund vouchers for the amount due are issued separately.

(b) Interest is payable to the assessee where the refund is not granted—

(i) within a period of three months from the date on which the total income is determined under the Income-tax Act, in cases where the total income of the assessee does not consist solely of income from interest on securities or dividend, and

(ii) within a period of six months from the date on which the claim for refund is made in any other case.

Refunds due on assessment are not unnecessarily kept pending for three months.

(c) Instructions already exist regarding the expeditious issue of refund vouchers.

Income-Tax Collection

2276. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of any set procedure having been laid down, the Income-tax authorities act arbitrarily in the matter of allowance of expenditure, in certain cases they allow and disallow it in the ratio of 2:3, 1:3; in others 1:2 and 1:2 and still in others at random without any sound reason for such differential treatment; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to law down any precise guiding principles to be followed by the Income-tax assessing authorities in this behalf?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that the Income-tax authorities allow or disallow items of expenditure in an arbitrary manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Capital Gains Tax

2277. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for calculating Capital Gains Tax, the Income-tax authorities have been empowered under section 52 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to ignore the actual sale price and adopt fair market value of the asset transferred to a person who may be directly of indirectly connected with the assessee; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to lay down any precise guiding principles to be followed in such cases?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir, only in cases where the conditions prescribed by section 52(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are satisfied;

(b) No, Sir. Instructions have already been issued as regards the guiding principles to be followed in valuing different types of assets.

Slum Clearance

2278. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has urged the State Governments to take immediate action to introduce suitable legislation to ensure speedier inplementation of the slum clearance programme; and

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b): Yes. This matter was discussed.

in the Housing Ministers' Conference held at Chandigarh on the 29th and 30th December, 1964. The Conference recommended that the State Governments should enact special legislation for the clearance and improvement of slum areas on the lines of the Central Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act 1956 as amended in 1964. Copies of this Act have been forwarded to the State Governments and it is expected that they will take necessary action in the matter.

Loan from Ford Foundation

2279. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has recently announced three grants totalling $740,000 to India; and

(b) if so, the details of these grants, and how these grants are related to different schemes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details are given below:—

Name of Grantee	Purpose or Scheme for which grant is given	Amount
1. Ministry of Labour and Employment.	Establishment of an Institute of Employment Service Research and Staff Training.	$295,000
2. Banaras Hindu University	Improvement of legal education	$240,000
3. Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations.	Industrial Relations Research.	$205,000
	TOTAL:	$740,000

Power Generation in Orissa

2280. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Orissa for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in the State during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 318 MW.

(b) and (c). Yes. The installed generating capacity is expected to increase by 125 MW during 1965-66 by the commissioning of the first two thermal generating sets each of 62·5 MW in the Talcher Thermal Power Station.

Development of Ayurveda

2281. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to Orissa for the development of Ayurveda in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In the Third Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 4·21 lakhs was originally made for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

For 1964-65 the State Government anticipated an expenditure of Rs. 40,000/- and for 1965-66 an expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000/- has been proposed.

In accordance with the prescribed procedure, Central assistance on State Plan (i.e. Centrally aided) schemes is sanctioned in lumpsum for all schemes put together. The State Governments too do not claim Central assistance separately for each scheme. As such it is not possible to indicate the amount of assistance drawn by the Orissa Government.

Eradication of Malaria and Filaria

2282. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the State of Orissa during the Third Plan period so far to eradicate Malaria and Filaria in the State;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the various steps so far taken to eradicate it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) (i) *Malaria Eradication.*— Under the Plan of Operation for the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Government of India have undertaken to supply material and equipment like DDT, anti-malarials, microscopes and microslides free of cost according to the prescribed scale to the State Governments and also to give grant-in-aid to cover the customs duty on imported material. Assistance in the form of material and equipment including the customs duty on the imported material, to the extent of Rs. 150·03 lakhs has been given so far to Orissa State during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65.

In addition to the above, the Government of India also bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on operational staff and other incidental charges which the State Governments have to meet over and above the expenditure they were incurring on the National Malaria Control Programme. In accordance with the prescribed accounting procedure, cash subsidy on this account is not, however, being paid to the State Governments for individual Schemes but is given to them for a group of schemes. Information is, therefore, not available with the Government of India in regard to the actual amount of cash subsidy drawn by the Government of Orissa for the National Malaria Eradication Programme uptil now through the ways and means advances from the Central Government. However, according to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the State Government has appropriated Rs. 55:13 lakhs as Cash Subsidy upto 1963-64 from out of the total cash assistance given by the Government of India for a group of schemes.

(ii) *Eradication of Filaria*

No scheme for eradication of Filaria, is in operation. However, for control of filaria, assistance by way of supplying mosquito larvicidal oil, free of cost, to the extent of Rs. 8:27 lakhs has been given to the Government of Orissa during the Third Plan period so far.

(b) The assistance given under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and National Filaria Control Programme upto 1964-65 has been fully utilised by the State Government.

(c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been in operation since 1958. In Orissa, fifteen units each designed to cover a population of about 1·2 million are functioning at present. Out of the 15 units 9·03 units are in the Attack phase and the remaining 5·97 units in the Consolidation phase. Spray operations with residual insecticides are being given in every roofed structure twice a year (except in certain areas where third round of spray is also necessary) in the units in Attack phase, with concurrent surveillance operations to detect parasite positive cases. In the Consolidation phase areas, only surveilance operations are carried out to

mop up the residual infection. Further in areas under the Consolidation phase from where positive cases are encountered, focal spray with residual insecticides, mass blood survey, radical treatment, epidemiological investigations and other remedial measures are carried out to liquidate the infection.

So far as Orissa is concerned, it may be stated that the proportional case rate of malaria, i.e. percentage of malaria cases to all diseases which was reported to be 14·4 per cent in 1953-54 has been reduced to 1·1 per cent in 1964-65.

Under the National Filaria Control Programme five Filaria Control Units at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Khurda and Chatrapur have been established. Material and equipment worth Rs. 38·80 lakhs has been supplied to the Government of Orissa so far since the inception of the programme in 1955-56. 11 Medical Officers, 28 Filaria Inspectors from Orissa State have been trained in Filariology in the Filariasis Training Centres at Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) and Calicut (Kerala) under the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

इरविन अस्पताल से लापता रोगी

2283. { श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 फरवरी, 1965 की रात्रि को इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली से एक रोगी के गायब होने का पता लगा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले की रिपोर्ट अगले दिन शाम तक पुलिस को नहीं दी गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क)और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) हिदायतें दे दी गई है कि अस्पताल भर्ती सभी रोगियों को चाहिये कि वे अस्पताल के वर्दे पहनें, ताकि उनको आसानी से पहचाना जा सके । उन्हें सिस्टर इंचार्ज की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वार्ड छोड़ने की इजाजत न दी जाये । यह हिदायतें भी दी गई हैं कि जब कभी यूटी बदली जाती है, उस समय हस्तांतरण भली प्रकार किया जाय ताकि वार्ड से कोई रोगी गायब तो नहीं है इसका तुरन्त पता लग सके ।

Kuttiyadi Project

2284. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the work on the Kuttiyadi Project in Kerala again began;

(b) whether the work has now stopped;

(c) when it will be completed; and

(d) the reasons for its delay?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Preliminary work on the project was started in 1962.

(b) No.

(c) By the end of the Fourth Plan.

(d) Available funds are being utilised more for completion of those projects which are in an advanced stage of construction in order that benefit from them may start accruing as early as possible.

Chairman, Kuwait Chamber of Commerce

2285. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances which provoked Mr. A. Y. Alghanim, Chairman of the Kuwait **Chamber of Commerce**, to return to this country within two hours of landing at Santa Cruz airport in Bombay on the 1st March, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate officials insisted upon re-examining Mr. Alghanim's baggage;

(c) whether any enquiry was ordered to look into the case; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Acting on prior information that an attempt would be made to smuggle diamonds from Kuwait on 1-3-1965, officials of the Enforcement Directorate, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, decided to have the baggage of Mr. Alghanim, Chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce, subjected to a thorough examination. This thorough examination of his baggage, which did not disclose any contraband, was resented by Mr. Alghanim, who, despite apologies tendered to him for the inconvenience caused, decided to fly back to Kuwait by the next outward flight. The Government of India sent a cable on 4-3-1965 to our Embassy in Kuwait expressing regrets at this incident to be conveyed to Mr. Alghanim and the Kuwait Foreign Office.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The matter was informally enquired into. Government are satisfied that this was a *bona fide* error. The officers concerned have been told to be more careful.

Gold Smuggling in Bombay

2286. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Central Excise, gold cell, Bombay Collectorate seized 225 tolas of foreign-marked gold on the 3rd March, 1965;

(b) if so, its value; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 14,050 approximately.

(c) After investigation is completed, the case will be adjudicated departmentally and thereafter, the question of launching prosecution in a Court of Law will be considered.

Seizure of Gold at Bangalore

2287. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Staff seized 660 tolas of contraband gold from two passengers when they alighted from the Guntakal-Bangalore passenger train at Bangalore Station on the 6th March, 1965;

(b) if so, the value of the said contraband gold; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On the 6th March, 1965 the Central Excise officers seized 660 tolas of foreign-marked gold from two passengers when they alighted from the Guntakal-Bangalore passenger train at Yeshwanthpur Railway Station near Bangalore.

(b) Rs. 41,250 approximately.

(c) The persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail. After departmental proceedings, the question of prosecution in a Court of Law will be considered.

Seizure of Contraband Goods in Bombay

2288. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police seized contraband gold, wrist watches, a Czech made pistol and a number of cartridges worth **Rs. 6·50** lakhs from a car at Mulund, North Bombay on the 7th March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On the 7th March, 1965, the Bombay police intercepted a Fiat Car on the Eastern Express Highway near Mulund and recovered 290 slabs of foreign-marked gold each weighing ten tolas, 1,000 watches, one transistor and one pistol. The total value of the seizure comes to about Rs. 2,91,950.

(b) The case is under investigation.

U.S. Aid to Dental Council

2289. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA under PL 480 Grants proposes to give aid to the Dental Council of India for dental research; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of such aid?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No grant-in-aid has been given nor is proposed to be given to the Dental Council of India as such, under PL 480 funds for dental research. However, a grant of Rs. 4,01,290 was sanctioned to the Dental Wing of the Madras Medical College, Madras for a research project relating to the study of factors which influence the deposition of oral calculus. A few other projects in the field of dental research for implementation at the various institutions are at present under consideration.

Smuggled Wrist Watches

2290. **Shri Vishwa Noth Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Authorities recovered on the 5th March, 1965 from an air passenger from Goa wrist watches valued at Rs. 2 lakhs at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action, Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On the 4th March, 1965, 1755 watches were seized from a passenger on his arrival at Bombay by air from Goa. The approximate value of the seized watches is Rs. 60,500.

(b) The case is under investigation

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

2291. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Officials of Bombay seized 300 tolas of gold and currency notes worth Rs. 1,21,000 in three raids in the city of Bombay on the 7th March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There was no such seizure on 7th March,

1965. But on 6th March, 1965 Customs officers seized 100 tolas of gold and Rs. 1,19,143 in Indian currency on search of certain premises in Bombay. The matter is under investigation.

Allocation of Plots in Naraina

2292. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major land scandal has been recently detected in the matter of shanty dwellers' resettlement, from Moti Pahari off Patel Nagar, Delhi in plots allotted at Naraina village in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered by Government into the muddle; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Probably, the reference is to the allotment of plots to some ineligible families in the Colony near Naraina village. Since clearance of a site is made en-bloc, it is not possible to separate the eligible and ineligible families at the time of the clearance operation. This is, however, done after taking them to the Jhuggi and Jhonpri colonies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statues of Former Viceroys and British Generals

2293. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of the British Government have been sought about the disposition of the statues of former Viceroys and British Generals which have been removed; and

(b) if so, the nature of reply received, if any?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि उत्पादन

2294. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि और गैर कृषि उत्पादन के लिये क्रमशः कितनी कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई थी ;

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसी प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि रखी गई ; और

(ग) मार्च, 1965 तक कृषि और गैर-कृषि उत्पादन के लिये क्रमशः कितनी कितनी राशि वस्तुतः व्यय की गई ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). सूचना उपलब्ध करने के लिए एक विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है। जैसे ही वह तैयार होगा, सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा ।

Field Officers of L.I.C.

2295. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the rules of the Life Insurance Corporation, Field Officers are debarred from taking part in politics and canvassing for political parties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take against those officers who indulge in such political activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Clause (1) of Regulation 25 of the

Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations, 1960, provides that no employee shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics, nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity. The Corporation, which is an autonomous body, has been taking disciplinary action against officers indulging in political activities. Under the statute the Central Government are not required to take any action in such matters.

Recently, however, the Bombay High Court has declared clause (1) of Regulation 25 as ultra vires of Article 19 of the Constitution of India. The Corporation has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the High Court and the same is pending.

Acquisition of Land

2296. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Jhuggi Jhopri Scheme land has been acquired in the capital;

(b) if so, price paid to the farmers; and

(c) whether the allottees will be given land at the same price?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The land required for the implementation of the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme is acquired by Delhi Administration under the Scheme for large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.

(b) The compensation for the land acquired is paid in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(c) Under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme developed plots are being allotted on rental basis only and not on sale basis.

नीमच में अल्कोलायड कारखाना

2297. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीमच में अल्कोलायड के निर्माण के लिए कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और उसकी प्रस्तावित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री टि० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) और (ख) लगभग त्रेपन लाख रुपये की लागत का और एक शिफ्ट में लगभग 5,000 किलोग्राम अल्कोलाइड की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता वाला एक नया अल्कोलाइड कारखाना नीमच में स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

वर्ग चार के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

2298. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के इलाके में जनरल पूल के लिए वर्ग चार के कितने क्वार्टरों का, आज कल निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) ये क्वार्टर कर्मचारियों को कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) वर्ग चार के 852 क्वार्टरों को बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। उनमें से 252 क्वार्टरों पर काम चल रहा है।

(ख) जुलाई, 1965 तक 152, वर्ष के अन्त तक 40 तथा 1966 की जनवरी के अन्त तक 60 क्वार्टर।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले

2299. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया तथा जौनपुर जिलों के विकास के लिए जनवरी, 1963 से 31 मार्च, 1964 तक कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसी अवधि में इन जिलों को दिये गये अनुदान की राशि पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित समिति

2300. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार उन के मंत्रालय तथा उस के सभी सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन समितियां गठित हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जहां ये समितियां गठित हो गई हैं, वहां उन की अबतक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और उन्होंने अब तक क्या काम किया है; और

(ग) कुछ कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियां गठित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) राजस्व विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग में हिन्दी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन समितियां बन गई हैं। सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) ब्योरेवार सूचना तुरन्त प्राप्त नहीं है। समितियां हाल ही में स्थापित की गई हैं।

(ग) कार्यान्वयन समितियां अभी केवल उन विभागों/कार्यालयों में ही बनायी जा रही हैं जहां हिन्दी से सम्बद्ध सरकारी आदेशों को लागू करने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के काम के रूप और उसकी मात्रा को देखते हुए इस प्रकार का औपचारिक तन्त्र (मशनरी) जरूरी समझा जाता है। अर्थ और कम्पनी-कार्य तथा सीमा विभागों में इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इस बीच इन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की देख रेख में, अन्य प्रभावशाली प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses

2301. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of medical expenses reimbursed to the Central Government ministerial class III and class IV staff posted at places not covered by C.G.H. Scheme during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the percentage to which this amount works out to the basic pay paid to the staff of class III and class IV category-wise; and

(c) the manner in which this expenditure compares to that incurred through the C.G.H. Scheme which is in force in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is not easily available. Efforts will be made to collect it and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research

2302. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 274 on the 21st November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research in Jamnagar has been reorganised or is proposed to be recognised to facilitate the development of post-graduate and research work on scientific terms;

(b) whether the Committee appointed for this purpose has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the broad feature thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar to work out the details of the reorganisation of the Institute has not yet submitted its report to the Governing Body.

Pay Commission for Kerala Employees

2303. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Commission appointed in Kerala to look into the question of salary of Government employees has started functioning; and

(b) when the Commission is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission is expected to make its recommendations regarding changes in pay structure and dearness allowance within two months and to give its final report within six months from the date of its appointment, viz. 27th February, 1965.

नजफगढ़ नाला

2304. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सिंचाई और बिजली** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छावला में नजफगढ़ नाले के पानी की निकासी के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस नाले पर रोहतक रोड पर पुल कब तक तयार हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) नजफगढ़ झील के पानी के गुजरने के लिए छावला पर एक पुल आगे ही बना हुआ है । 3000 क्यूसेक पानी के निकास के लिए यहां एक नया पुल बनाने का विचार है ।

(ख) चालू कार्य ऋतु के दौरान निचली संरचना के कार्य को और आगामी कार्य ऋतु के दौरान ऊपरी संरचना के कार्य को करने का विचार है ।

(ग) रोहतक रोड पर नजफगढ़ नाले के ऊपर पुल के सितम्बर, 1965 के अन्त तक पूरा जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project

2305. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for foreign exchange for Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) if so ,the amount of foreign exchange requested for;

(c) whether it has been granted;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The State Government have requested for procurement of construction machinery, generating plant and equipment for the project from U.S.S.R.

(b) Rs. 1:15 crore for construction machinery.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is under consideration of the Government of India.

Small Pox in Bihar

2306. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Besra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small pox is spreading in a very large area in the State of Bihar and particularly in the iron ore mines of Gua and Chiriya Loh and is taking heavy toll of life and is not being controlled by the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bihar have sought the help of the Central Government to bring the epidemic under control; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance rendered in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No Small pox cases have mainly been reported from portions of five Districts out of 17 Districts in the State, namely, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Monghyr and Santhal Parganas in which the Small pox Eradication Programme has not yet been taken up. Epidemic conditions have not been reported from any part of the State and the outbreak in the above districts is reported to be under control.

Cases reported from the iron ore mines have been investigated and found to be of chicken pox and not of small pox.

(b) The State Government had asked for assistance for the supply of freeze-dried vaccine and their demand has been met by the Centre.

(c) Free supply of freeze dried vaccine is being made. The National Smallpox Eradication Programme is being implemented with Central assistance, to the extent of 100 per cent non-recurring and 75 per cent recurring expenditure.

Venereal Diseases

2307. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in possession of the suggestions made by the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene in India for the cure of venereal diseases in the country.

(b) whether young persons are the largest victims of such diseases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for uprooting the diseases?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The reports received from the various clinics in the country indicate that the incidence of V.D. is the highest in the age group of 25 to 35.

(c) V.D. Control Programme was launched during the Second Five Year Plan and about 100 clinics were established during that period. Mass programme was also conducted in the Kulu Valley of Punjab in which about 78,000 persons were treated. The Scheme has been included in the Third Plan also and 18 more clinics have been established. During the Fourth Plan, the Programme is proposed to be given greater priority than at present. A Central V.D. Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Government on the problems relating to the control of V.D. in the country. One representative of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India is usually invited to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Condensed M.B.B.S. Course

2308. Shri Kapur Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start condensed M.B.B.S. Course for B.I.M.S. Graduates and

(b) if so, when the course is likely to be started?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. The Medical Council of India at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1965 adopted regulations permitting a Condensed Licentiate Course for holders of recognised degrees/diplomas in Integrated Medicine like B.I.M.S. etc. The Medical Council of India is collecting information from the State Governments so as to consider the period of training for the Condensed Licentiate Course in respect of each group.

(b) Madras Government is already conducting such a course. Some others may do so in the IV Plan.

Sale of Plots in Delhi

2309. Shri Kapur Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of developed and other plots for residential purposes which have been sold to the public by auction and draw of lots from the 1st January, 1965 to 31st March, 1965 by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi;

(b) the number of such plots expected to be sold to the public during the current year; and

(c) whether any priority is given by the Delhi Administration for allotment of cement to the plotholders who purchased them from the Delhi Development Authority?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 170.

(b) About 2,000.

(c) No. Cement is allotted to house builders in the order in which their applications are registered in the Civil Supplies Directorate. The source from where they acquired their respective plots is not relevant to the issue.

Family Planning

2310. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme on Family Planning from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in that connection; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. In December, 1963 Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a Family Planning Scheme. The Scheme being within the prescribed pattern was accepted by the Government of India. The

State Government was informed accordingly.

(c) The Scheme included:—

1. Establishment of 50 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres.
2. Appointment of 36 District Family Planning Officers.
3. Appointment of additional staff for 260 Rural Centres.
4. Appontment of investigator and Computor at District Level and Computor at Headquarter and Primary Health Centres.
5. Establishment of 50 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.

Outstanding Rent against Lease Holders

2311. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount in respect of ground rent is outstanding against the plot (Lease) holders for many years;

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding under this head and the number of lease holders from whom the rent is due;

(c) the number of such lease holders against whom the ground rent is outstanding for more than five years and whose plots are still lying vacant; and

(d) the number of cases in which action *vis-a-vis* exercise of the right of re-entry or forfeiture of plot and premium money has been taken for non-payment of ground rent?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The number of leaseholders runs into many thousands. The time and labour involved in collecting the information is not likely to be commensurate with the results to be achieved. If information is required in regard to a particular plot, an effort will be made to collect the same.

House Rent Allowance

2312. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house rent allowance given to non-allottee Government servants is calculated on the basic pay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rent charged from the allottee Government servants is calculated on their basic pay plus compensatory allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons for two different bases adopted for giving house rent allowance and charging of rent on Government accommodation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission who had gone into this specific question.

Linking of Roads in Delhi

2313. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Delhi Development Authority for linking of public roads in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research already in use by the Delhi Transport Undertaking with Inderpuri;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the difficulties in bringing about the direct road connection of the area through the I.C.A.R. which existed before the coming up of Inerpuri and also was in use; and

(d) the action taken or being taken to remove those difficulties?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has neither received any such request nor has any information on the subject.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

12.11 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

KUTCH BORDER SITUATION

Mr. Speaker: I have received calling attention notice from Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and several other hon. Members calling the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to India's offer for talks with Pakistan on Kutch border and subsequent refusal of Pakistan to withdraw from Kanjarkot. That would be taken up at 5.30 p.m. today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, the hon. Home Minister and the other Ministers also assured this House that they will keep the House informed, and so, there are many of us who did not actually table calling attention notices, while several others, of course, have given notices. The point is, why does not the Minister make a statement now?

Mr. Speaker: When I have received notices, I have to mention it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Government should keep us informed.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have tabled a calling attention notice, asking the Home Minister to make a statement on the latest position of Pakistani aggression in the Rann of Kutch.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua's name is also there.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know...

Mr. Speaker: About making a statement, it is for the Government to decide.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have also given notice.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he also might have done it.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (ELECTION OF LICENTIATES RULES, 1965)

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Medical Council (Election of Licentiates) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216, dated the 5th February, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4192/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910:—

(i) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1591, dated the 7th November, 1964.

(ii) G.S.R. 1642, dated the 21st November, 1964.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4193/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table a

copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 535, dated the 30th March, 1965.

(ii) G.S.R. 536, dated the 30th March, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4194/65].

12.12½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY-NINTH REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture):—

(1) Seventy-fifth Report on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(2) Seventy-ninth Report on the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.

12.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 19th April, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the following Ministries:
Industry and Supply
Education
Home Affairs
Food and Agriculture.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Some assurance was given by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the consideration or the discussion on the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court regarding the conflict between the high court and the legislature in Uttar Pradesh. It was said that after the demands for grants are over, there will be a discussion on that subject.

Mr. Speaker: There are some weeks to go still. He can mention it at that time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You know, Sir, that at the tag-end of the session, nothing is discussed.

Mr. Speaker: In between, we cannot have any such thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can we have some assurance that it will be discussed in this session?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): I would like to ask the Government, through you, especially because the Prime Minister is present here, one question. An assurance was given to us that the Bonus Bill would be brought here and passed in this session of Parliament. But yesterday the Labour Minister, actually speaking, put the jitters to it, and he said that the Bill is ready and it will be introduced, but it will come up only if time permits. In view of the united demand of the workers of the INTUC, AITUC, HMS and HMP that the Bonus Bill must be brought before the House and passed in this session, will the Government see—because unless the Government moves in the matter from

now on, it would not be ready even by the month of May—that sufficient time is kept and the Bonus Bill is introduced and discussed during this very session?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Sir, I seek clarification on three points. The first is, the Home Ministry's demands will come up for discussion next week, Wednesday or Thursday, and you were good enough to advise or rather direct the Ministers to see to it that the reports of their Ministries are laid on the Table and made available to Members well in advance of the debate on the Ministry's demands. As far as I am aware, the Home Ministry's report has not reached us, except a small, thin, very meagre brochure on administrative reforms. You may kindly direct that the report, should be supplied tomorrow.

Secondly, I had asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs more than two weeks ago to let the House know what the duration of the session would be. Nothing authoritative has come so far.

Mr. Speaker: I have received intimation that the government intends that the session should continue up to the 11th May.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that is so, I submit that speculation is rife and all sorts of rumours are floating about as to why the 11th has been fixed. One of the reports is that the Prime Minister is leaving for the Soviet Union. While we wish him godspeed and a successful mission to the United States and the Soviet Union, I want the House should sedulously avoid creating an impression that the business of the House is being adapted or adjusted to the needs of the executive, and of the Prime Minister. I remember when the late Prime Minister used to be away from India, the Parliamentary session continued. Moreover, we shall find a lot of Bills being pushed out to the next session. We will have now only 2 days after the Finance Bill is passed. What can we do in two days?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen. What is his third point?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have been raising the point of quorum. In the absence of any authentic statement from the Government benches, the press is coming out with its own conjectures. The latest disconcerting report is that the government is thinking in terms of reducing the quorum to 25 or something like that. While I realise that the government can, with its brute majority, reduce the quorum even to 5 and make it literally a panchayat so to say, I would like to warn government that if they resort to this egregiously, blatantly, reactionary, move....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is nothing unparliamentary in what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say it is unparliamentary. But it should be relevant to the point we are discussing. He can ask whether such a Bill is being brought. That is all. What have the other things to do with that? At this moment only the business—what is being brought and what is not being brought—may be questioned. This is not an opportunity where the government should be criticised for other things also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was only trying to impress on you, as the supreme custodian of the rights and privileges of this House, that this matter was brought before the government two or three weeks ago and no authoritative statement is coming forth from government. Therefore, all sorts of unhealthy rumours, are floating about. I want to Scotch those rumours, if I can. Therefore, if they do not say something definite about it and if they undertake this move of

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

reducing the quorum to 25 even 5, they will be driving the first nail into the coffin of parliamentary democracy in this country. That is the warning I give to the Government.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): From the reply to Mr. Kamath's question, we are able to say that the House would be in session for only 2 days after the Finance Bill is passed. But government say that they have so many Bills to be considered by this House. I wish to warn the government that they would be running a very grave risk indeed if they do not prepare and introduce the Bill in regard to the language and give an indication of their intentions to the country as well as to this House to get the Bill passed before the session is over.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : यह रेलिवेंट कैसे हो सकता है ? पिछली बार इन्हीं माननीय सदस्य ने इसी बात पर आपत्ति की थी और आप ने उस से अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त यह सवाल किया जा सकता है कि आया यह बिल लाया जा रहा है या नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पर माननीय सदस्य ने तो यह पूछा है कि क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले चुकी है यह रेलिवेंट नहीं है । आपने पीछे जब मैं ने इसी प्रकार का प्रश्न उठाया था तो कहा था कि मैं भी इसे ठीक समझता हूं और केवल इतना पूछा जा सकता है कि अगले सप्ताह में यह बिल पेश हो सकता है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि इस वक्त यही सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं, दूसरे नहीं ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I would like to submit to the Government, Sir, through you, that the Business of the House may be announced at least a fortnight ahead so that some hon. Members who want to participate in any important business and who, at the same time, may be called upon to go back to their constituencies, may arrange their programme in time so that they may be able to participate in the discussions here and also serve their constituencies. Booking is very difficult these days. Even if we want to cancel the booking, we are not able to do it in time. We find it very difficult, and therefore I would request the Government to announce the business a fortnight ahead.

Secondly, there is the question of imposition of President's Rule in Kerala. It has been in existence for more than a fortnight. That question has not been discussed in the House. It is a very important matter and it cannot be slurred over.

Mr. Speaker: We are in the midst of financial business. Until this is finished it will not be possible for us to take that up.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: But the other thing is very important.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद) : क्या सरकार संविधान की धारा 113 पर फ़ौरन बहस करवा रही है ? यह धारा बिल्कुल साफ़ कहती है कि सदन में हर एक मांग पर---भारत निधि की मांगों तक पर भी---बहस हो सकती है । तो अब बहस का सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या इस धारा को पंद्रह, सत्रह बरस की प्रणाली खत्म कर सकती है, या जो कोई भी पार्टियों के नेता है, वे आपस में बैठ कर इस को खत्म कर सकते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक सब के सब 510 सदस्य इस धारा को खत्म करने की बात नहीं मान लेते, तब तक यह धारा रहती है और मैं वह 510 वां सदस्य हूं, जो इस धारा 113 के मुताबिक इस सदन में विशेष कर के लोक सभा की मांग पर बहस चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में जो सवाल उठाया गया था, मैं ने उस का जो जवाब देना था, वह मैंने दे दिया है। अगर बार-बार, हर रोज, यह सवाल उठता रहे, माननीय सदस्य वही बात कहते रहें और मैं भी अपना जवाब दोहराता रहूं, तो इस से क्या फ़ायदा है और इस से हम कहां तक पहुंचेंगे ? मेरे लिए मश्किल यह है कि इस से शायद कंट्री में कोई ऐसा ख़याल बैठे कि स्पीकर कोई चीज़ ऐसी कर रहा है, जिस को वह छिपाना चाहता है और उस को छिपाने के लिए वह यह सब कुछ कर रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैंने इस बारे में जो कुछ कहना था, वह कह दिया है। अगर हाउस चाहता है, तो वह बड़ी खुशी से फ़ैसला करे और इस को डिस्कस कर ले। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

मेरे डिपार्टमेंट की ऐसी कौन सी चीज़ हो सकती है, जो मैं छिपाना चाहता हूं या जो मैं छिपा कर करता हूं ? मैंने कहा था कि इस में मुझे ख़तरा यह है कि जब कोई मैम्बर साहबान खड़े हो कर लोक सभा को डिस्कस करेंगे और वह लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट की एपायंटमेंटस, प्रोमोशन्ज और दूसरी बातें लायेंगे तो जो यहां के मुलाजिम, एम्पलाईज हैं, वे उन मेम्बर्ज के पास जायेंगे कि हमारा केस रिप्रेजेन्ट करो। तो उस से न यहां एफ़िशेंसी रहेगी, न मैं काम कर सकूंगा और हाउस को जो सर्विस मिलती है, वह भी नहीं मिल सकेगी। बजाए इस के कि जो इन्तजाम आज तक चलता आया है, उस की तारीफ़ करें, माननीय सदस्य उस को बदलना चाहते हैं। आज तक जो इन्तजाम चलता आया है, वह सिर्फ़ सात साल की बात नहीं है, बल्कि इस को तीस साल हो गये हैं। जब से यह हाउस बना है, सेंट्रल एसेम्बली के वक्त से आज तक यह कभी नहीं किया गया है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, दूसरी जगह भी ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

मैंने इस के लिए एक कमेटी मकर्रर कर दी। एक मतालिबा यह आया कि इस कमेटी में एक आपोजीशन का मेम्बर भी शामिल किया जाये। मैंने यह भी कहा कि मैं इस को कनसिडर करने और उस को शामिल करने के लिए तैयार हूं। अगर इस के बावजूद रोज यह सवाल उठता रहा, तो यही बात होगी कि जिन आदमियों ने इन्तजाम करना है और हाउस की सर्विस करनी है, वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह सर्विस एक अलाहिदा सर्विस है—यह दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज की तरह से सर्विस नहीं है। मेम्बर साहबान यहां पर प्राप्ट, उसी वक्त कार्यवाही चाहते हैं, जब कि उस का नोटिस मिले। अगर उस में एक मिनट भी देर होती है और वह काम नहीं होता है और उन को इत्तिला नहीं पहुंचती है, तो उस पर भी यहां एतराज होता है। अगर इस पर भी यह हाउस मुनासिब समझे, तो वह लोक सभा को डिस्कस कर सकता है। मेरे पास क्या है, जो मैं छिपाना चाहता हूं और जिस के लिए बार-बार कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको डिस्कस न किया जाये, इस को रहने दिया जाये।

यहां के एकाऊंटस को आडिटर-जेनेरल आडिट करता है। जो साहब चाहें, वे उस की रिपोर्ट को देखें, । इस के एस्टीमेटस को देखने के लिए मैं ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दी है। मैंने यह भी वायदा किया है कि माननीय सदस्य और भी जो कुछ देखना चाहें, देख सकते हैं और इन्फ़र्मेशन हासिल कर सकते हैं। अगर इस के बावजूद माननीय सदस्य इस को डिस्कस करना चाहें, तो बेशक करें। मेरे पास छिपाने के लिए कोई चीज़ नहीं है। यह मैं नहीं कर सकता कि मेरे लिए कोई और मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें और

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मझे उन को सैटिसफ़ाई करना पड़े । फिर यही होगा कि मैं यहां पर कुर्सी पर बैठ कर उन बातों का जवाब दूं, जो कि यहां उठाई जाएं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने कुछ बातें मेरे सम्बन्ध में कही है, इस लिए आप मुझे थोड़ी सी सफ़ाई देने दीजिये ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is quite true that last time when he raised this point your main objection was that if we have discussion of this Secretariat in this House, we will become subservient to a Minister, Ministry or the Government. That is a very important and weighty argument. But the argument which you have now put forward that it will lead to the habit of various employees coming and approaching Members....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो इन एडीशन है ।

Perhaps the hon. lady Member was not present at that time. Day before yesterday I had advanced that argument also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That particular point or argument has great weight in it. But the argument which you have just mentioned, that they are going to approach Members and, therefore, their efficiency will be reduced, that argument I think does no honour either to us or to the employees. I would also suggest to you that there should be some sort of negotiating machinery whereby the various difficulties which are voiced by employees can be brought forward and redressed. That is a point which, I think, has great validity and I think all sections of the House will support that proposal.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी जाती सफ़ाई सुन लीजिए ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगाहा) : पांयंट आफ़ आर्डर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को बाद में बुलाता हूं । पहले मैं डा० लोहिया को सुन लूं :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप को किस तरह बताऊं कि जो पैसा आप का महकमा खर्च कर रहा है, वह पैसा सार्वजनिक ढंग से खर्च कर रहा है या निजी ढंग से खर्च कर रहा है, इस बहस से मुझ को कोई मतलब नहीं है । मैं तो कोई व्यापक बहस उठाना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा का काम किस तरह से चले । मान लीजिए कि आप पर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ जाये, तो आखिर उस पर बहस होगी या नहीं ? आखिर वह बहस तो होती है न ? इसके अलावा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का तो प्राविजन खास तौर पर किया गया है । माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं, वही तो रुकावट है इस बहस में, जो कि वह करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि स्पीकर पर नुक्ताचीनी तभी हो सकती है, जब हाउस में उस के खिलाफ़ सीधा अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव आ जाये । इस के बगैर उस पर नुक्ताचीनी नहीं हो सकती है । अगर लोक सभा पर बहस की जायेगी, तो फिर माननीय सदस्य इनडायरेक्टली उस पर नुक्ताचीनी करेंगे । अगर माननीय सदस्य सीधे अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव ले आयें, तो जाहिर है कि न उस पर मुझे आपत्ति है और न कोई रुकावट डाल सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप का ध्यान धारा 113 की तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूं । आप मेहरबानी कर के उस को पढ़ तो लीजिए । उस में यहां तक लिखा हुआ है कि भारत निधि की मांगों पर भी बहस हो सकती है और राष्ट्रपति की मांग पर भी बहस हो सकती है—आप अपनी बात तो छोड़ ही दीजिए । यह साफ़ धारा 113 में लिखा

हुआ है। तो आप किस तरह इस बहस को रोक सकते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो कहना था वह कह दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: तो फिर आप मेरी लाचारी सुन लीजिए। मैं दूसरी मर्तबा आप को बताए देता हूं। सिवाये अदालत में जाने के मेरे सामने घोई रास्ता नहीं है। (*Interruption*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

डाक्टर साहब ने उस दिन कहा कि यह पहला नोटिस है अदालत में जाने का और आज उन्होंने कहा कि यह दूसरा नोटिस है अदालत में जाने का। जहां तक अदालत का सम्बन्ध है, उस के अपने काम हैं, उस का प्राविन्स है, उस को हर एक हक़ है। जो वह मुनासिब समझें, वह कर सकते हैं और वह करें। उस को बराबर जूरिसडिक्शन है और वह उस को देखते हैं। अदालत में जाना तो कोई गुनाह नहीं है। मगर बार-बार अदालत का नाम ले कर मुझे डराना.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिकरे (मरमागोआ) : डराना नहीं है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब एक दिन किसी बात पर स्पीकर का डिसिशन हो जाए तो क्या उस सवाल को बार बार उठाया जा सकता है और क्या उसकी इजाजत स्पीकर देगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। मेरी एक मुश्किल है। बार बार उठाने से अगर रोका जाए तो कहीं ऐसा बाहर न निकल जाए कि स्पीकर उस चीज को छिपाना चाहता है शायद इसलिए वह इसको उठाने की इजाजत नहीं देता है। मैं तो तकलीफ बता रहा हूं।

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : तीसरा नोटिस भी पेशगी ले लीजिये।

[شری سمنانی -- تیسرا نوٹس بھی پیشگی لے لیجئے -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो कह लिया है। इसका जवाब तो मैं दे चुका हूं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कहां दे चुके है?

This is a new point raised.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो पहले कितनी ही बार दिया जा चुका है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to make a submission in this connection. In pursuance of the assurance you gave us last year when I raised the point in March last year, you were good enough to appoint a committee and you told the House some time ago that it has scrutinised the Demands and estimates of the House. Now I would only request you that any Member, who wants to have access to the committee's report, may be allowed to have that.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes; certainly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secondly, last year I had raised the point that the estimates or Demands on account of the Rajya Sabha also should be scrutinised by this committee. I do not know why the committee cannot have the authority to go into the Demands of the other House. Demands of both the Houses should be scrutinised.

Mr. Speaker: Both Houses are sovereign.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Both Houses are not sovereign. That House does not have a committee.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot interfere. Any Member from that House might raise it there. Let them consider it; we should not do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The constitutional provision is there that the Lok Sabha is authorised and has got the power to go into ministries' Demands—all Demands. The Rajya Sabha can go into only the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill. No Demands go to the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: For harmonious working we ought not to make such suggestions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How does it lead to lack of harmony, I do not understand.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House to article 113 of the Constitution. It is true that article 113 is a very essential article of our Constitution.

An Hon. Member: That is over.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But, after watching the proceedings of this Lok Sabha for the last 13 years, I have found that it is not every Ministry whose Demands come up for discussion here. That article has to work within the framework of the availability of time and also within the context of the needs of the House. This is what has been happening all these years. I have not found anything in the argument put forward by the hon. Member which shows that the precedents which we have set up for the last 13 years so far as the Demands of Lok Sabha go should in any way be over-ridden. I think, on the other hand, during the last 17 years the Lok Sabha has come to acquire a good name not only in this country but abroad also, for efficient working, for integrity and for administrative balance. I will not be divulging any secret if I say that there are representatives of other democracies who come to see our functioning and who go home with new ideas so that they can be employed so far as the functioning of those democracies is concerned. This Parliament has been under cross-examination not only by some Indian political scientists but also by foreign or international political scientists.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): The latest is Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think that all those persons have said that the functioning of this Parliament is in some ways so satisfactory that they could take some lessons from this.

My second point is that you have already appointed a committee.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Let us not discuss it now.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member would kindly be very brief now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know why Congress Members do not want me to speak.

Mr. Speaker: He would kindly conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that you have already appointed a Committee. That Committee can go into the questions and the audited accounts of the Lok Sabha are open to the scrutiny of anybody. In the light of this, I feel that it will not be necessary to put these demands to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That should be sufficient; there should not be such a long speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, so far as the threat of law court is concerned, as you have said, nobody can prevent anybody from going to any law court. I think people who give threats are not justified in their threats. But, I think, the floor of this House should not be made use of for uttering such threats. That takes away the dignity and the decorum of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, Mr. Kamath has raised a point which seems to be rather important. Every penny spent out from

the Consolidated Fund of our country has got to be sanctioned by this House alone. Whether we do it after discussion is a matter which we decide. In regard to Parliament Secretariat, we did have certain conventions. You have decided in your wisdom to bring about a certain change which is, to a certain extent, certainly for the better—no doubt about it. But what perplexes me is that you are appointing a committee which would examine matters pertaining only to the Lok Sabha while the Rajya Sabha being sovereign in its own sphere is kept out of the picture. If it is a principled approach to the matter, whatever is spent on account of Rajya Sabha is also sanctioned by Lok Sabha and not by Rajya Sabha. That being so, if you have a committee at all to deal with Parliament Secretariat, it deals not with Lok Sabha Secretariat alone to the exclusion of Rajya Sabha Secretariat because that would be an invidious process which is neither here nor there. For substantial reasons, we might have discussions with regard to the employment conditions in your office and that sort of thing. But that is a different matter altogether. Once, as a matter of principle, you appoint a committee for Lok Sabha to scrutinise the accounts of Lok Sabha Secretariat and keep out the Rajya Sabha expenses, because that is sacrosanct, is something which goes against the grain of the Constitution. Lok Sabha is entrusted with certain duties. We might perform it in one way or the other. But if you have a committee for the Lok Sabha Secretariat, surely it has the right, and it ought to have the right, to examine the funds of the Rajya Sabha.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Should we not conclude now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may give a ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be some substance in that. I will consider.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may give it on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that. There is some substance in that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और नहीं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक मिनट में मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। बहुत देर से मैं खड़ा हो रहा हूं और आपकी नजर पकड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और भी तो खड़े हो रहे हैं....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इतनी देर में तो मैं खत्म भी कर देता।

माननीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उस सिलसिले में आपने दिक्कत बताई है। मैं उस चीज में न जा कर केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिक्कत हो सकती है, अड़चन हो सकती है लेकिन संविधान में जो एक निश्चित व्यवस्था है तो उस व्यवस्था को क्या इस सदन की परम्परायें समाप्त कर सकती हैं? वे समाप्त नहीं कर सकती हैं। जो अधिकार संविधान के द्वारा एक सदस्य को मिला हुआ है उस अधिकार के उपभोग को क्या परम्परा कोई रोक सकती है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि संविधान की धारा अगर रास्ते में बाधक है और जो दिक्कत आपने बताई है, अगर वह है तो क्या फिर उसका संशोधन होना चाहिये या नहीं होना चाहिये। उसके रहते आप कैसे रोक लगा सकते हैं? इस पर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निर्णय यही है कि हाउस ने फैसला करना है कि किस डिमांड पर बहस होनी चाहिये, किस पर हम सोचेंगे किस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : क्या हाउस कानून के बरखिलाफ़ जा सकता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह हाउस की मर्जी है, बरखिलाफ जाना नहीं है। अगर यह हाउस का फैसला हो कि हम किसी चीज पर विचार नहीं करेंगे तो हाउस खुद मालिक है (इंटरप्शंज) मुझे तो खत्म कर लेने दें। इस तरह से आप बोलें तो न चले जायें।

499 आदमी नहीं चाहते हैं और एक आदमी चाहता है तो एक आदमी को हक नहीं है कि उसके कहने पर उस पर बहस जरूर की जाए।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या कट मोशन दिये जा सकते हैं। अगर एक आदमी कट मोशन देना चाहे तो दे सकता है या नहीं। बहस की बात अलग है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया। मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है। जो चीज डिस्कस नहीं हो रही है उस के ऊपर कट मोशनन्स कैसे डिस्कस होंगे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वोट के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास मनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेअर्स का टेलिफोन आया था कि वह बीमार हैं और यहां जो सवाल उठाये गये हैं उन का जवाब वह सोमवार को देंगे।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : और आप भी अपना अपना निर्णय देंगे।

12.40 hrs.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport.

Shri S. C. Samanta may now continue his speech.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Yesterday, I was referring to the border roads of Rajasthan, when my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy interrupted and asked me 'What about the Pakistan side? They have built roads'. It is for this purpose that I am placing this matter before the House and bringing up the question of border roads in Rajasthan. These border roads in Rajasthan will cover five districts there namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Binkaner and Ganganagar. There should be one road connecting all the outposts. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the proposal to build roads from Barmer to Bhaksar, and Barmer to Gadra, and from Bhaskar to Manobar is taken up earnestly and executed. The Border Road Development Organisation is doing good work, on the eastern side also. So, if they are asked to do this work, they will do the needful.

Now, I would like to say something about national highways. I would refer in particular to national highway No. 6 which is being rebuilt to connect Calcutta directly with Bombay. There were some disconnections there, and bridges are being built on that highway. I would refer to the construction of a bridge on the Rupnarain river at Kolaghat. The House will be astonished to know that at that spot the railway line goes on the bridge. The Transport Ministry decided that a road bridge should be built. Even at that time I had protested against this and said that there should be a road-*cum*-rail bridge there, because the railway line also was there. But you will be astonished to hear that year

before last, the railways were constructing a bridge there side by side. So, we laymen find that there is one bridge for passengers, a foot-bridge and another for the railways. I would like to ask why there is no co-ordination. I want that there should be co-ordination, and I protest at what is happening. And I would urge that there should have been a road-cum-rail bridge there. You will be further astonished to learn that in the Second Plan, a decision was taken that there would be a road bridge, but the railways took a decision year before last that there should be a rail bridge. Those bridges would be completed shortly, the road bridge by June, 1966 and the rail bridge by the middle of 1966. You can see the carefulness of the Transport Ministry to expedite the works. I hope the hon. Minister will excuse me for saying this. I have been on several committees and I know the actual position. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to expedite the whole thing. But heaven knows whether it will come out in 1966 or not.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It will never come out!

Shri S. C. Samanta: I will request the hon. Minister to see to it that it is done.

Then this road is proposed to be connected with Haldia port from Kolaghat. The survey has been done. Everything is complete, but for want of money no construction work has begun. I would make a request to the hon. Minister. Please do not wait for the Fourth Five Year Plan. Just now the Planning Commission should give him some money so that the construction work will begin. This will help the port to do its work.

Why I am pleading for this? On 12th April, 1965, the Board of trade at its meeting at Calcutta under the chairmanship of the Union Commerce Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, fixed an export target of Rs. 900 crores for 1965-66. That is all right. The Commerce Ministry has arranged for export of goods. But how will they do it? How will export be expedited? For that development of ports is necessary. Government are doing this Here I am reminded of the question of navigability of the river Hooghly, on the banks of which is situated Calcutta port. We all know that the Calcutta port dealt with more than half the import and export.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Now it is 45 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Now it is 45 per rent—45 per cent export and 40 per cent import. How can that be done if this navigability is not there?

I am glad that Government have at last been roused from their sleep. For a hundred years, there were so many experts saying that the river Ganga where it has become Bhagirathi and Hooghly should be utilised for this purpose. The only course to do that would be by the Ganga Barrage. I am reminded of a Sanskrit sloka:

"वेदा विभिन्दा स्मृतय विभिन्ना
नर्सा मुनियंस्य मतन भिन्नम"

So many experts over a hundred years were unanimous that there should be Farakka Barrage to save Calcutta port and the navigability of the Hooghly. There was no difference of views among them. But our Government slept, were sleeping.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Even now they are sleeping!

Shri S. C. Samanta: Now they have woken up. I am trying to make them earnest.

The Farakka Barrage has been taken up by Government. This problem of Calcutta port is being taken up for ensuring navigability. Haldia port is going to be set up. I would request the hon. Minister to give thought to this. Even now people are doubting whether Haldia port may come up at

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all. At times we also fear that it may not come up. The question of the World Bank is there. They wanted hydraulic reports. Our Calcutta Port Trust is an efficient body....

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Long before this they had appointed foreign experts to have hydraulic statistics and other things. That has been submitted to the World Bank. They have kindly said: 'You may commence your work'.

So I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether he is sure that the foreign exchange component that is necessary will come and the plan will be executed.

As regards Haldia port, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this area is made into a free export zone, because the Commerce Ministry is trying to augment the quantum of our exports year by year. In order to handle that, it should be made a free zone. The hon. Minister may say that we are experimenting with this at Kandla. With great respect, I would say that the Kandla free trade zone and the Haldia free export zone I am proposing are different. The latter does not need to be experimented. It is an experimented thing.

The Indian Engineering Association has submitted a proposal to the Commerce Ministry in which it is said:

> "Haldia is an ideal site of approximately 125 sq. miles including the Contai region to boost up export. A substantial measure of economic freedom and tax relief should be granted within the zone. The zone should be outside the Indian home market and any goods manufactured or assembled will be freely exported to other countries of the world. Foreign and Indian firms will, according to their demands, with minimum restrictions, be allowed to set up factories and assemble plants in the zone".

I would request the hon. Minister to give some thought to this. Land has been acquired in the Haldia area. About half the land required has been acquired. But you will be astonished to hear about the compensation. The Act gives the compensation according to the price prevalent on the date of the issue of the notification for taking possession of the land. For that, I brought forward a non-official Bill here in December, 1964, but, unfortunately, financial sanction has not been given to it. So, it will not come up for discussion. When the Central Government or the State Government can spend Rs. 50 crores on the scheme, can they not give these displaced persons Rs. 2 crores as compensation? I request the hon. Minister to look into it.

I would request the hon. Minister to see that Mangalore port is utilised for export purposes. There are 200 miles of coast line in Mysore State. It should be expedited. Similarly, Marmagao port should be taken up in right earnest, because it is even now earning foreign exchange by exporting ores etc. There is also necessity of developing Tuticorin and all the major ports including Paradip which is a supplementary port. Calcutta cannot bear the burden of the traffic in the eastern area, Haldia cannot bear the burden, hence the necessity of developing Paradip, so that the eastern region's hinterland of 125 square miles can be really served.

I would request the hon. Minister to take note of these things, so that the eastern side gets facilities for export.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Within the limited time at my disposal, I only wish to draw rather pointed attention to certain aspects of the Transport Ministry's working, particularly with reference to the eastern region, about which my hon. friend Shri Samanta has also been talking just now.

It is my contention, after reading the Report of the Ministry as well as the recent report of the Estimates Committee on Calcutta and Haldia, that the stories, the sunshine stories, which have been put out in this House from time to time by the Ministry are all designed to breed a false sense of complacency, which is likely to be very, very dangerous in the long run.

My hon. friend, Shri Samanta, referred to Haldia just now. The Report of the Ministry of Transport at least makes this frank admission on Page 7 that the major works envisaged in the Haldia project cannot be started pending finalisation of the World Bank loan. We have been hearing for several years about all the conditions which have got to be fulfilled before the World Bank is satisfied in giving its final sanction for this loan. The hydraulic studies, to which my hon. friend Shri Samanta referred, have also been going on from time indefinite. What position have we reached today? Even now these studies have not been completed, in the sense that the report of the experts is awaited, and the Ministry admits that far from even the hydraulic studies being completed, there is no question of the major works being taken up until the World Bank loan is finalised. In the meantime—this is the main charge I want to make—it now appears that the pitch has been queered somewhat by the failure of the Government to put forward for the consideration of the World Bank—since we are so dependent on the World Bank, we have to satisfy them—any kind of integrated picture of the total requirement of the eastern region in respect of ports on that coast.

13 hrs.

Some new policy has recently been taken up with regard to the development of Paradip port. I have no objection to Paradip being developed, but my point is that if the question of Haldia and Calcutta and Paradip and this huge hinterland which is served by these outlets, the whole of eastern India with all its mighty industry and business complex, if an integrated picture of that, the viability of that region and the connected ports is not put up as a co-ordinated plan, then the result will be what is happening now. We are told that the World Bank has expressed doubts now as to the viability of Haldia because the total picture of this region, the proportion of traffic which has to be carried by Haldia, by Calcutta, by Paradip, the distribution of this traffic between these different ports, the prospects and the potentialities—all these questions have been raised and brought into doubt now, and the Ministry have not told us what is delaying the finalisation of the World Bank's loan. But the question is precisely here. Surely one would have expected that the Government itself, which is toying with plans and projects for this region for such a long time, would not proceed in a way which makes it very difficult now for us to convince the World Bank about the viability of Haldia. I find that a paper like *Statesman* in an editorial article, I think only yesterday, has commented on this matter saying that the Ministry of Transport is reported—it is a fact—to be firmly of the view that Haldia and Paradip are independent of each other. But the *Statesman* goes on to say that the overall estimates of the eastern region's requirements are wholly interdependent and there will be no future at all unless someone settles the respective roles of Calcutta, Haldia and Paradip to provide a firm basis for external assistance. My complaint is that the whole way this thing is being dealt with and is taken up is absolutely prejudicing the case of the eastern region so much that we may have to wait even more indefinitely for these external loans on which we are so dependent.

Secondly, there is the question of the Calcutta port itself. Everybody knows this old story repeated in this House

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many times how much dependent we are on dredging for keeping the river navigable and the port open. It should be remembered that even after the Farakka barrage is completed, it does not mean that dredging will not be required to keep Hooghly navigable. The expenditure may be reduced somewhat at a future date, but dredging will continue for all foreseeable times at the moment. Now, I have no time unfortunately; otherwise I would have gone into the details. It seems even on this vital question of dredging, the way in which the expenditure is being handled by the Calcutta Port Commissioners is really very deplorable I find from the figures given to us by the Ministry itself that a whole lot of schemes which are connected directly and indirectly with dredging, new schemes, are lamentably lagging behind. Not only that. I would just give an example of what I will say, the quite irresponsible attitude on the part of the Government. Latterly, there was a strike by the assistant harbour masters which went on for quite a long time. Everybody may regret that strike and so on. I am not going into the merits or demrits of that strike or action by these particular officers, but for many weeks, despite all the official communiques which were put out, we who live in Calcutta know that there was a considerable amount of dislocation; we may debate about the degree of dislocation, but dislocation was there. Now, Sir, in handling this dispute which, the national interests of this port require, should be settled as quickly as possible, what attitude did the Ministry take up? A purely, narrow, technical, administrative attitude was taken that this was an internal matter of the Calcutta Port Trust and therefore the Ministry was not going to interfere in it. I may remind the Minister that a couple of years ago when the Hooghly pilots were on strike also, on an issue relating to their service conditions, this attitude was not taken up; in fact the Ministry not only butted in at that time but interfered quite a lot.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Was the AHM's strike on their conditions of service?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was, certainly, on the question of service condition: whether the seniormost officers of that service are to be demoted in that manner or not. I do not want to go into the merits. I would request the Minister not to provoke me on that question; we can discuss it some other time. My point is with relation to dredging—the dredging crisis of the river. When once the Minister assured the port commissioners and other authorities that he was not going to interfere in the matter and they were the sole people to deal with it what did they do? They enlisted the service of the officers of the dredging and despatch service, dredging vessels which are used for keeping the river open. These officers were recruited and diverted to do the work of the assistant harbour masters, in other words to break their strike, because the only thing which was dominating the mentality of these officials was how to teach these assistant harbour masters a lesson. The result was that during these several weeks, dredging operations suffered greatly because the officers were diverted to other work and the salinity of the river at the end of this period had risen to 1500 parts to a million, whicth is much more than the permissible level. Is this the attitude which should be taken? I consider this to be a highly irresponsible attitude altogether.

Then, I must say a word about labour also because the Estimates Committee has dealt with it and the Minister also makes statements about it from time to time, particularly when there was a heavy congestion last year at the time when food ships were held up. I do not wish to go into as to what all different factors were perhaps responsible for the relatively low output of labour in the Calcutta docks. One point has been admitted, and repeatedly stressed. It is now mentioned

again in the Estimates Committee's report that Calcutta dock labour and Calcutta port labour did not get those incentives for higher output which are available to the labour at Bombay and other ports. This is being repeated *ad nauseam* and yet we do not understand why a proper incentive scheme and a proper provision of incentives is not yet provided to get over this hurdle. There is another factor—I will say with all responsibility, I am holding the Minister here, I hope he will not take it amiss....

Shri Raj Bahadur: You are out of date.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is a certain atmosphere of indiscipline I am also connected with labour. Still I will say that a certain atmosphere of indiscipline in certain quarters a certain attitude of irresponsibility in certain labour quarters in Calcutta port is there; I say it is being fostered by this Ministry itself. There is a certain union well known to the Minister. I do not want to take the names here. It has made it a practice of practically every month issuing a strike notice and then promptly, after issuing that strike notice and after it has been given wide publicity, they are immediately summoned to Delhi by the Minister and then some talks take place and something is announced and that strike notice is withdrawn. For these people no code of discipline exists.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I totally repudiate it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am sure he will not admit it, but the Minister must know that the leaders of this union go about openly bragging that they have got and they enjoy the patronage of the Transport Minister. Every week, every two weeks they are threatening strikes only because they know that against them no provision of the law can be used; no code of discipline is invoked against them; they are never called to book; their recognition is never cancelled. What is the mystery behind this? Today we are told that labour in Calcutta does not co-operate; in the Calcutta docks they are indisciplined; they are this and they are that. I well understand, though of course I cannot support it, there are Ministers in various employing Ministries who for narrow party reasons perhaps sometimes patronise unions of the INTUC. But the peculiar feature in Calcutta port is that the union of the INTUC which is there is being compelled to complain about the peculiar, mysterious connection which exists between the other union—that is not an INTUC union—and this Ministry. Nobody can understand what is the reason for this peculiar friendship. If they are encouraged in this way, the Minister must take responsibility for all this alleged labour irresponsibility and indiscipline which is prevailing there.

Finally, as far as the river is concerned, I would commend for the Minister's special consideration this recommendation which the Estimates Committee has very strongly made, that the maintenance of this river should be taken over directly by the Centre now. This is not a matter which can be left purely to the administrative whims of the Port Trust. The Estimates Committee has said it and if it is to be put and maintained as an integrated plan, then, Haldia, Calcutta, the navigability of the river and Farakka—all these the Central Government should consider how they can be taken over and brought under the overall responsibility and charge of the Central Government.

Then I would like to mention a few words about the recent decision of the Government to take over the control and management of the River Steam Navigation Company. It sounds a very radical and progressive step no doubt, and to the extent that they have moved, I welcome it, but I am afraid there is much more in this than meets the eye. I would just refer briefly to the debate on the grants of this Ministry which took place in 1963—two years ago. On that occa-

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sion, speaking on those grants, I had said this, and I will just quote a few lines:

> "A huge amount of money has been granted by way of loans and subsidies to this Joint Steamer Company—

at that time, it was the Joint Steamer Company—

> "to carry on their activities, to replenish their fleet, to do maintenance work and on various other grounds which were put forward by them from time to time. I wish to know whether the Government ever bothered seriously to go into the creditworthiness of this company, and why it has now come to pass that a company which was operating without any competition, a British-owned company which held virtually a monopoly of inland waterways trade on this sector, has folded up—half of it—like this completely out of existence, and what the repercussions of that are likely to be?"

I had raised this point, and in reply to that, the then Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, replying to that debate, said—if I may quote him:

> "The other thing Shri Gupta raised was about the loans that we have have advanced to that company. He asked whether they were amply secured. I may assure him that all loans that we have advanced to them are amply secured. We advanced Rs. 30 lakhs to the IGNR Co. in 1958. They have so far returned Rs. 12 lakhs, and the balance of Rs. 18 lakhs is outstanding.... Then we further agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 1 crore to them for the rehabilitation of their fleet. The money has to be advanced against the work in progress of the vessels that they are constructing, and that loan also will be secured against the vessels that will be constructed." etc., etc,

This was two years ago. The way that this company was being pampered, I would say, by the Government was something amazing. A company which has got 17,000 employees and 300 vessels and annual gross earning of Rs. 6 crores, which operates this whole vital inland waterway from Calcutta to Assam, everytime they asked for as loans and subsidies, they were given. Now, after two years, they come forward and say to the Government, "we cannot carry on any more; we are going out of business; you please help us." What does the Government do? The Government decided to participate in the equity capital of that company. Why do they not take it over, I want to know. It is amply proved that this company is not able to run this. There is mismanagement; there are allegations of defalcation of funds. They have proved totally inefficient. Even now, under the new agreement, this Earl of Inchcape, who is the main shareholder of this company, sitting in London, is still permitted to hold 50,000 shares in this company, and the whole responsibility of management and control has been passed over to our Government. I say this is a hangover of the old attitude towards this British company. It is high time now that the Government comes forward and nationalise it completely and takes it over. There is no reason why we should proceed in this manner any more.

One word about the Shipping Corporation. On this too, I am relying on the latest report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, and I am just drawing the attention of the Minister to that report. Even this Committee has been forced to point out that the Industrial Policy Resolution....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I will finish in five minutes, Sir.—that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 declares that shipping is a field in which progressively steps must be taken to strengthen the public sector. But what has the Committee found? Wherever it it is a question of competition between the private sector shippers and the public sector Shipping Corporation of India, the Government comes forward and takes a decision which is detrimental to the interests of the public sector; wherever there are unremunerative routes on which the private shippers refuse to operate, the Shipping Corporation of India has been pushed into that even to the extent of coastal traffic, and the rate at which the tonnage of the Shipping Corporation is growing is something lamentable. If it goes on at this rate, even the Committee has said that at the end of the fourth Plan it will be found that the share of the public sector in the total tonnage will be even less than it is today at the end of the third Plan unless it is speeded up. This is the attitude with which this thing is being treated. Therefore, I would plead with the Minister that where it is a question of development of the public sector in shipping, they should be true to the spirit and the letter of the Industrial Policy Resolution and not favour the big private shipping magnates. On this question of Indian shipping and foreign shipping, they should stand firmly on the side of Indian shipping and not allow these foreign oil companies who have browbeaten them into saying that all their oil, both overseas oil, crude oil supplies and the oil supplies on the coast must be carried in their tankers. They have refused to use Indian tankers. The Committee on Public Undertakings has said that the Government has allowed itself to be browbeaten and has surrendered. They should have told the oil companies that every part of their oil cargo should be carried in Indian tankers or you will have to face the music: I am only paraphrasing what the Committee has said. Now, what is this? (*Interruption*). You can read it and see for yourself. The Committee has used strong language too.

Finally, on the question of tourism, I have only two questions to ask. I find from this report that some 50 air-conditioned luxury cars have been ordered in America for use, I suppose, mainly by the American tourists when they come to this country. I do not know how much this is going to cost. I imagine it is going to cost the exchequer a pretty penny. But I would like to know from the Minister what the impact of this is going to be. Have they studied it? There are other measures taken also for the development of tourism particularly from the United States. But what is the significance of the recent news which has appeared, namely, that the American Government is now insisting that a substantial part of the proceeds, rupee proceeds of the PL 480 sales to us, has to be earmarked and held in this country for the use of American tourists. The whole idea of buying air-conditioned cars and such things is that whatever we spend on it, more than that we will be able to earn from the American tourists who come here. But now we have misgivings because if a part of these PL 480 proceeds in rupee is held here, reserved, earmarked, for American tourists to come and spend, then, what is going to be the impact on our foreign exchange earnings, and have they considered whether it is worthwhile spending so much money on things like these luxury cars and so on for a poor country like ours?

My last question is this: regarding this new Tourism Hotel Corporation which has been set up, is it a fact that the Government has decided to appoint as the head of that corporation the same gentleman who is already holding two other posts, namely, the Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and also the Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation? Is it that same gentleman who is now also going to be made the head of the Tourism Hotel Corporation? If it is a fact, it is a very un-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

usual thing. I would like to know what is the peculiar genius attaching to this gentleman that he is capable of discharging so many vital functions. It is bad enough that the Secretary of the Ministry should be the head of the IAC, and that was being discussed the other day here. Now that same gentleman in addition to those two posts is to head this Tourism Hotel Corporation also! All this smacks of something very fishy, if I may say so, and I would like the Minister to tell the House why they are pursuing this peculiar method of choosing people for such important posts.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में ग्रायल रिफ़ाइनर्री के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा है । मैं भी उसी विषय को लेना चाहता हूं । जहां तक कोस्टल शिपिंग का सम्बन्ध है, यह एक बहुत पुरानी गाथा है कि कोस्टल शिपिंग भारतीय जहाजों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया था, लेकिन हमारे सामने जो प्रतिवेदन है, उस को देखने से जाहिर होता है कि हमारे कोस्ट से जो ग्रायल मूव होता है, उसका करीब करीब अस्सी प्रतिशत विदेशी टैंकरों के द्वारा मूव होगा । 1918 में यह सवाल उठाया गया था और हिन्दुस्तान की यह पालिसी तय की गई थी कि जहां तक कोस्टल शिपिंग का ताल्लुक है वह केवल हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों के द्वारा हो । 1923 में फिर यह सवाल उठाया गया कि जहां तक कोस्टल शिपिंग का ताल्लुक है इसको सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों के वास्ते रिजर्व रखा जाए । 1929 में इसी सेंट्रल हाल में एक रेजोल्यूशन द्वारा यह बात तय की गई कि कोस्टल शिपिंग केवल हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों के द्वारा, हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों के द्वारा होगा । यह हमारी पालिसी थी ।

ग्राजादी मिलने के बाद 1949 में फिर जब रिकंस्ट्रक्शन पालिसी सब-कमेटी शिपिंग की बनी उसमें भी इस सिद्धांत को माना गया कि कोस्टल शिपिंग का जहां तक ताल्लुक है सेंट पर सेंट हिन्दुस्तान का होना चाहिये, हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ में कोस्टल शिपिंग होना चाहिये । उसके पश्चात मर्चेंट शिपिंग एक्ट बना । उस एक्ट के सैक्शन 407 में यह रखा गया कि जहां तक कोस्ट का ताल्लुक है सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों का उसमें प्रयोग किया जाएगा ।

ग्राज जो एग्रीमेंट हुग्रा है उसको देखने के बाद हमारे ग्रन्दर बहुत ज्यादा उत्साह का संचार नहीं हुग्रा है । उत्साह इसलिए नहीं पैदा हुग्रा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 1 करोड़ 50 लाख टन ग्रायल इम्पोर्ट होता है जिसमें ग्रोवरसी को ले कर कोस्ट का तकरीबन 78 परसेंट ग्रायल विदेशी कम्पनियों के द्वारा मूव होता है । हमारे पास जितनी भी ग्रायल रिफाइनरीज हैं सभी पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं, सब में हमारा रुपया लगा हुग्रा है । मैं कोई कारण इस बात का नहीं समझता हूं कि बाहर से ग्राने वाला जो तेल है ग्रपने जहाजों में हम उसको क्यों न लायें । ग्राप देखें तो ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि तेल का जो मूवमेंट है हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे वह ग्रोवरसी का हो या कोस्ट का हो केवल 12 परसेंट ही तेल ग्रपने जहाजों से हम ले जाते हैं । इस एग्रीमेंट को देखने से यह साफ जाहिर होता है, श्री हुमायूं कबिर साहब ने एग्रीमेंट किया है, उसको देखने से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि जो 78 परसेंट हमारे ग्रायल का मूवमेंट होता है इसका पेमेंट डालर में इसका पेमेंट पाउंड में इसका पेमेंट स्टर्लिंग में होगा । इस एग्रीमेंट की धारा 10(2) में यह बात साफ तौर से लिखी हुई है । जहां तक टैंकर ग्रायल का सम्बन्ध है इस में हमने कोई ग्रधिक तरक्की नहीं की है ।

दूसरे देशों की मिसाल मैं ग्रापको देना चाहता हूं । फ्रांस को ग्राप लें । उसने ग्रपने

यहां नियम बना रखा है कि सौ परसेंट जो तटवर्ती आयल का मूवमेंट होता है वह फेंच शिप्स के द्वारा होगा। जो आयल वहां ओवरसी से इम्पोर्ट होता है वह करीब करीब 66 परसेंट केवल फेंच जहाज में आयेगा। ये हैं वे रूल, ये हैं वे नियम जो बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों तक ने बना रखे हैं। लेकिन हमारा कंट्री एक डिवेलपिंग कंट्री है और यहां पर 78 परसेंट जोकि हमारा फ्रेट है उसको हम विदेशी कम्पनियों को चुपचाप देते चले जा रहे हैं। यह चीज हमारे लिए अच्छी नहीं है। यह जो एग्रीमेंट है यह कानून के खिलाफ है, ला के खिलाफ है और मैं ट्रांस्पोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि उनको अन्डर सैक्शन 407(1) के यह अधिकार है कि कोई भी चीज ऐसी हो जोकि कोस्ट से सम्बंधित हो, कोई भी एग्रीमेंट हो जोकि कोस्ट्स से सम्बंधित हो उनको वह नाजायज करार दे सकते हैं, उसको चाहे तो लाइसेंस नहीं दे सकते है।

कोचीन रिफाइनरी के बारे में जो कुछ एग्रीमेंट आपने किया है और जो यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ है कि हम ईरान से तेल का इम्पोर्ट करेंगे उसमें भी मिनिस्टर साहब आयल ने जहां तक आयल के शिपिंग का ताल्लक है बताया है कि वह 50: 50 होगा। इसको उन्होंने मान लिया है। क्या हमारे पास टैंकर नहीं हैं? 50:50 के अनुपात का सवाल क्यों पैदा होता है? हम इम्पोर्ट करने वाले हैं, हम अपने जहाजों में सामान लायेंगे और क्यों हम पाऊंड में और डालर में विदेशी कम्पनियों को 78 परसेंट रुपया दें। समय आ गया है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से सोच विचार करें। जितना भी आयल, जितनी भी चीज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में आने वाली है, अपने जहाजों के द्वारा आए।

पांच बातों के लिए मैं परिवहन मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस साल उन्होंने जहाजी देशों में बर ऊंचा कर दिया है। अब तक हिन्दुस्तान का 19वां स्थान था जहाजी देशों में और अब 17वां स्थान एक वर्ष में हो गया है। यह बहुत प्रशंसनीय बात है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 5 परसेंट हमारा विश्व टनेज था जोकि अब करीब करीब एक प्रतिशत इस वक्त हो गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इस क्षेत्र में हमने दुगनी तरक्की कर ली है। तीसरी बात यह है कि तृतीय योजना में 11 लाख टन का हमने टारगेट रखा था और उसको बाद में रिवाइज करके 13 लाख टन किया गया और अब करीब करीब पंद्रह लाख टन आपके पास जहाज हो गये हैं। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन के अधिकारियों ने बिना दूरदर्शिता दिखाये हुए, बिना अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किये हुए, बिना समय की गति को पहचानते हुए जो टारगेट स्थिर किया था वह बड़ा ही धुंधली-दर्शिता पूर्ण था। उनको इसके बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं था। आपके नेतृत्व में जो टारगेट था वह तीन गुना हो गया है। इसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। चौथी बात यह है कि आपने शिपयार्ड खोलने की व्यवस्था की है। कोचीन का करीब करीब आठ नौ साल से मामला पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ था। उसकी आपने व्यवस्था करके बहुत ही सराहनीय काम किया है। आखिरी बात यह है कि एशिया में ही नहीं, आस्ट्रेलिया, अफ्रीका आदि देशों में मेरीटाइम कालेज शिक्षण पहले पहल हिन्दुस्तान में शुरू हो रहा है, इसका कोर्स यहां आरम्भ होने जा रहा है।

हमारा जो शिपिंग का चित्र है वह बहुत अच्छा चित्र नहीं है। आप देखें कि हमारी स्थिति आज क्या है? हमारा समुद्री व्यापार दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का होता है। आज भी सिर्फ पंद्रह परसेंट हमारा व्यापार अपने हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों के द्वारा होता है। 85 परसेंट आज भी हमारा जो व्यापार है वह विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियों के द्वारा होता है

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

और फेट के रूप में हम उन कम्पनियों को विदेशी मुद्रा में पैसे देते हैं ।

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आप देखेंगे कि करीब करीब 175 करोड़ रुपया हम प्रतिवर्ष जहाजी कम्पनियों को भाड़े के रूप में देते हैं । अगर 50 : 50 को भी अनुपात हम मान लें तो 87 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में आता है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान केवल पचास करोड़ रुपया ही अपनी जहाजी कम्पनियों को देता है । इस प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान 37 करोड़ रुपया अपने हिस्से का लूज करता है । आप देखेंगे कि 124 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी शिपिंग कम्पनियों को फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में देता है । जो देश 124 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में विदेशी कम्पनियों को, विदेशों को देगा उस देश की इकोनोमी, उस देश की आर्थिक अवस्था किस प्रकार से सुदृढ़ हो सकती है । पेनी वाइज पाऊंड फूलिश वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । जो आपकी पालिसी है वह ठीक नहीं है । कोयले पर तो आप मुहर लगाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मुहरों की लूट हो रही है । क्यों नहीं दो तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया आप इसमें इनवैस्ट करके शिपिंग की तरक्की करते हैं ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : पालिसी इनकी फूलिश है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पालिसी फूलिश नहीं है । पालिसी तो अच्छी है । अगर अच्छी न होती तो इतनी तरक्की भी न होती । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत परिश्रम कर रहे हैं । उनको चाहिये कि वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के ऊपर जोर डालें । जिससे शिपिंग की तरक्की हो उन कार्यों को किया जाना चाहिये ।

शिपिंग की तरक्की कैसे होगी ? उसकी तरक्की दो तरह से हो सकती है । या तो आपके पास विदेशी मुद्रा हो या रुपया हो । विदेशी मुद्रा आपके पास नहीं है । रुपया भी कहीं से आपके पास नहीं आ रहा है । गिफ्ट के रूप में आपको देने वाला कोई नहीं है । आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बहुत से देशों ने एक पालिसी बना रखी है । करीब करीब 40 देश हैं जिन्होंने बाईलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट कर रखे हैं । हमें भी चाहिये कि हम बाईलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट करें । हमारे जो बाईलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट हैं वे सिर्फ छः देशों से है । लेकिन हमारा ज्यादातर व्यापार यू० के०, यू० एस० ए० और जापान के साथ होता है । उनके साथ भी हमें बाईलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट कर लेने चाहियें । हमारा सामान उनके जहाजों से जाये और उनका सामान हमारे जहाजों से आए । तभी हमारे शिपिंग की तरक्की हो सकती है, नहीं तो नहीं हो सकती है ।

अब आप बजट को देखें । हमने मांगी तो रोटी थी लेकिन हमको पत्थर मिले हैं । तरक्की के वास्ते हम को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है । आप देते क्या हैं ? आप 40 परसेंट इनकम टैक्स में रिबेट देते हैं । तीन परसेंट पर आप लोन देते हैं । जहां तक 40 परसेंट रिबेट का ताल्लुक है उसको जहां तक सेकेंड हैंड शिप्स का ताल्लुक है आपने कम करके बीस परसेंट कर दिया है । साथ ही इसको आपने रिट्रोस्पैक्टिव इफैक्ट से कर दिया है । 1958 में पहले पहल 40 परसेंट की बात आई थी । आज देखें कि तब से ले कर अब तक हमने 7 लाख 50 हजार 200 टन के जहाज खरीदे हैं । इन में से 5 लाख 30 हजार 200 टन के पुराने जहाज थे, सेकिंड हैंड जहाज थे । इस का कारण यह था कि हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेन्ज नहीं था । विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं थी । चूंकि पैसा नहीं था इसलिये शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने सेकेन्ड हैन्ड जहाज ले कर जो विदेशी मुद्रा थी उस की रक्षा करने की कोशिश की । इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि सात वर्ष के अन्दर उन्होंने 72 परसेन्ट पुराने जहाज

खरीदे और केवल 28 परसेन्ट जहाज नये खरीदे ।

आप ने कहा कि 40 परसेन्ट रिबेट रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफैक्ट से मिलेगा । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जहाजी कम्पनियों ने, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर में, 40 परसेन्ट रिबेट के आधार पर 4,73,800 टन के जहाजों का आर्डर दिया । आप ने रिबेट को रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफक्ट से देने के लिये कहा था । आप ने वचन दिया है, आश्वासन दिया है, आप ने विश्वास दिलाया था । आप के विश्वास के ऊपर जहाजी कम्पनियों ने विदेशों में आर्डर दिये । इतना होने के बाद उस आश्वासन को तोड़ना इस सरकार के लिये, जोकि एक प्रतिष्ठित सरकार है, एस्टैब्लिश्ड गवर्नमेंट है, बहुत खराब बात है । इस गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह शोभनीय या गौरव की बात नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी कर के इस 40 परसेन्ट रिबेट को कायम रखें ।

आप दूसरे देशों को देखिये । आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है । आप ब्राजील को देखिये, आप यू०ए०आर० को देखिये । अगर रुपया नहीं है तो 124 करोड़ रु० हर वर्ष हमें बचाना है । इस के वास्ते यह रूप हो सकता है कि या तो आप ऋण जारी करें, और अगर ऋण जारी नहीं कर सकते तो उस तरह से कीजिये जैसे कि यू० ए० आर० ने किया । वहां यह हुआ है कि जो भी सामान एक्सपोर्ट या इम्पोर्ट होता है उस पर वह 2 परसेन्ट चार्ज करते हैं । पैसेन्जर पर भी वह इसी तरह से चार्ज करते हैं । ब्राजील 4 परसेन्ट चार्ज करता है सामान पर भी और पैसेन्जर पर भी, जो बाहर जाता है । इस तरह से रुपया का अर्जन होता है, जिस को वह शिपिंग में इन्वेस्ट करते हैं । स्वाधीनता के बाद से ले कर के अभी तक हम ने 2,190 करोड़ रु० शिपिंग में विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में दिया है जिसमें से हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों ने सिर्फ 320 करोड़ रु० अर्जित किया है और 1,870 करोड़ रु० जोकि हमारी फ़र्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान का पूरा पूरा खर्च था, आप ने विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में दिया है । यह ड्रेनेज बन्द होना चाहिये । इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि 124 करोड़ रु० जोकि आप प्रति वर्ष विदेशी कम्पनियों को देते हैं, वह बन्द होना चाहिये । इस देश में 45 करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं । हर आदमी के पीछे आप 2 रु० 12 आ० हाथ जोड़ कर विदेशी कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं । यह 2 रु० 12 आ० प्रति व्यक्ति आप इन्डाइरेक्टर वे में विदेशी कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं ।

दो शब्द मैं शिपयार्ड्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा शिपयार्ड्स के बारे में विस्तार से कहेंगे । आज शिपयार्ड्स की अवस्था क्या है । आप ने विशाखापटनम में शिपयार्ड स्थापित किया । लेकिन आज भी उस के 70 परसेन्ट कम्पोनेन्ट पार्ट्स विदेशी हैं । आप के पास चार स्टील प्लेन्ट हैं लेकिन जो जहाजों की स्टील प्लेट है उसे आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं । यह देश के लिये शर्म की बात है । हमारे यहां चार चार स्टील प्लेन्ट होते हुए भी हम प्लेट नहीं बना सके, और हमारे जहाजों में विदेशी प्लेटें लगें । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय श्री राज बहादुर जी ने घोषणा की कि हमारी चौथी प्लैन में 40 लाख का टार्गेट होगा । ठीक है । हमारा लक्ष्य तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये 20 लाख का था लेकिन तीसरी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में भी हम इस के बारे में निश्चित नहीं हैं । हमारे पास इस योजना के अन्त में 20 लाख टन के जहाज होने ही चाहियें ।

आज विशाखापटनम ढाई से ले कर तीन जहाज प्रतिवर्ष बनाता है । कोचीन शिपयार्ड में दो वर्ष बाद जहाज बनने शुरू होंगे लेकिन मुश्किल से तीन जहाज बनेंगे । इस प्रकार सारी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद केवल

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

23 जहाज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बन सकेंगे । आप को अगर 20 लाख टनेज की आवश्यकता है तो इस के लिये आप को 300 करोड़ रु० की जरूरत पड़ेगी । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी जहाज बनेंगे उन के लिये भारत सरकार केवल 40 करोड़ रु० खर्च करेगी । बाकी 260 करोड़ रु० के विदेशी जहाज खरीद कर आप अपना टार्गेट पूरा करेंगे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक । लिहाजा मैं कहता हूं कि 260 करोड़ रु० यह और उस के बाद 124 करोड़ रु० सालाना, जो आप आज दे रहे हैं, यह आर्थिक दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते अच्छी बात नहीं है । स्वीडन को आप देखिये, वह एक छोटा सा देश है । वह 10 लाख 38 हजार टन के जहाज हर साल बनाता है । नार्वे 17 लाख, 11 हजार टन के जहाज हर वर्ष बनाता है । लेकिन हम हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ 3 जहाज बनाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को एक या दो शिपयार्ड ही नहीं, कम से कम तीन शिपयार्डस की जरूरत होगी और इस जहाज के व्यवसाय को आप को इंडस्ट्री के आधार पर चलाना चाहिये । जैसे हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है, जैसे और इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उसी आधार पर शिपयार्डस की स्थापना भी होनी चाहिये ताकि हम छोटे छोटे जहाज बना कर जो साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देश हैं या और दूसरे देश हैं, उन को दे सकें ।

जहां तक पोटर्स का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस के लिये भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी इस के बारे में विस्तार से बोलेंगे । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कलकत्ते को देखिये । श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने कलकत्ते के बारे में कहा । कलकत्ते में लोको-मोटिव्ज चलते हैं । लेकिन वह तीस या चालीस वर्ष पुराने हैं । वैगन जो आप के पास हैं इस वक्त, उन में से 20 परसेन्ट ऐसे हैं जो 1900 में तैयार हुए थे ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : लेकिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट पूरा रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सका ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि 58 परसेन्ट जो रुपया है उसे पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ने खर्च नहीं किया । सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन का रुपया लैप्स हो गया । फिर भी पोर्ट ट्रस्ट तीसरी फाइव इयर प्लैन का रुपया जो था उसे खर्च करने में सफल नहीं हो सका । इसलिये मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से कहता हूं कि वह जो पोर्ट ट्रस्ट है, या जो प्रदेश की सरकार है उस को समझायें । अगर वहां से वह लोग पूरी तैयारी कर के यहां भेजें और हम जोर लगायें तो शायद कुछ हो जाये नहीं तो यहां कुछ हासिल होने वाला नहीं है । आजकल आप के जितने भी पोटर्स हैं उन की अवस्था अच्छी नहीं है । खास कर के जो सीमेन्ट का मूवमेंट है वह सौराष्ट्र पोर्ट से जहाजों द्वारा होना चाहिये । कोयले के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि 2 मिलियन टन कोयला हम को मूव करना है । श्री पाटिल ने कहा था कि उन्होंने ऐश्योर किया है कि अगर कलकत्ते पोर्ट को सुरक्षित रखना है, कोस्टल ट्रेड को सुरक्षित रखना है, तो इस के लिये दो मिलियन टन कोयला और सीमेन्ट तथा नमक का पूरा शिपिंग सौराष्ट्र से होना चाहिये, इस के लिये रेलों का उपयोग करना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

अन्त में मैं दो एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । 40 परसेन्ट रिबेट हम को फिर से रिस्टोर करना चाहिये चाहे सेकेन्ड हैंड शिप हो या फर्स्ट हैंड शिप हो । दूसरी बात यह कि शिपिंग में जो रुपया इन्वेस्ट किया जावे वह कर से मुक्त रक्खी जाये । इस तरह से जापान में है, और देशों में है । मैं एक उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि जो रुपया शिपिंग में लगाया जाता है वह टैक्स फ्री होना चाहिये उसी तरह से यहां भी होना चाहिये । जो भी रुपया हम शिपिंग में लगायें वह टैक्स फ्री होना चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा जो भी अनअकाउंटेड मनी है वह शिपिंग में लगाया जाये । आप कहते हैं कि शिपिंग के लिये रुपया कहां से आये । आप अनअकाउंटेड मनी बाहर क्यों लाना चाहते हैं । बैंक में तो थोड़ा सा इंटरेस्ट मिलेगा । लेकिन अगर वही रुपया, होर्डेड मनी या अनअकाउंटेड मनी, शिपिंग में लगाया जाये तो उस से हमारा बहुत काम चल सकता है क्योंकि शिपिंग हमारी सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स है । अगर उस के लिये होर्डेड मनी या अनअकाउन्टेड मनी इन्वेस्ट होता है तो उस का हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये । इस के बारे में हमें पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

जहां तक कोस्टल शिपिंग का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा सारा आयल का मूवमेंट कोस्टल शिपिंग द्वारा होना चाहिये । साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फिलिप रिफाइनरी से जो हमारा ऐग्रिमेन्ट हुआ है उसे तोड़ देना चाहिये । दूसरे ईरान के साथ जो हमारा ऐग्रिमेन्ट हुआ है उस में हम को जो पचास पचास परसेन्ट का कंवेंशन है उस को कम से कम मान लेना चाहिये । आप देखिये कि अमरीका क्या कर रहा है । वह कितना मांग रहा है । अमरीका कहता है कि 60 परसेन्ट हमारे जहाजों से जायेगा, फ्रांस जैसा देश कहता है कि 66 परसेन्ट उस के जहाजों से जायेगा । हमारे यहां अगर 66 परसेन्ट न हो तो कम से कम 50 परसेन्ट पर ऐग्रीमेन्ट करना चाहिये । ईरान से जो तेल आये वह 50 परसेन्ट तक आप के जहाजों द्वारा आना चाहिये । वह कहते हैं कि हुमायून कबिर साहब ने कहा कि कोई शिपिंग कम्पनियां हमारा तेल लाने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप को हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनीज को एक चांस देना चाहिये । अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनी हमारा जो आइल का 78 परसेन्ट इम्पोर्ट है उस को लाना चाहे, चाहे वह कम्पनी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पबलिक सेक्टर में हो, उस को तेल लाने के लिए ठेका देना चाहिये ।

हमारा शिपिंग बहुत उपेक्षित रहा है । भारत सरकार शिपिंग के प्रति उदासीन रही है । उसने इसे छोड़ दिया कि वह अपने आप बढ़े, जब कि दूसरे देशों ने इस में बहुत उन्नति की है । इटली जैसे देश ने, जरमनी जैसे देश ने, जापान जैसे देश ने जो कि युद्ध में ध्वस्त हो गए थे, आज इतनी तरक्की कर ली है दुनिया के सब से बड़े शिप बिल्डर्स में से हैं । उन के शिपिंग की काफी तरक्की हो गयी है । इसी तरह से नारवे, स्वीडन, ग्रीस जैसे छोटे छोटे देशों ने इसमें तरक्की की है ।

मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो फिलिप रिफाइनरी कम्पनी ने एग्रीमेंट किया उस को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स ने पास नहीं किया । एग्रीमेंट होने के बाद उसको बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के सामने रखा गया और उन्होंने उस को पास किया । अब उन के सामने कोई चारा नहीं रहा । एग्रीमेंट साइन होने के पहले आप को चाहिए था कि उस को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के सामने रखते और बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स उसे स्वीकार करता तब यह एग्रीमेंट होता । यह जो नाजायज कार्रवाई हुई है और जिस तरह इस ग्रीक कम्पनी को ठेका दिया गया है, उस की जांच होनी चाहिये, और अगर हिन्दुस्तान की कोई कम्पनी इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो तो उसे यह ठेका दिया जाना चाहिए ।

अन्त में एक बात आप से और कह देना चाहता हूं । आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि पाकिस्तान और चीन में शिपिंग के बारे में एग्रीमेंट हो गया है । मैं ने कुछ दिन पहले अखबार में पढ़ा था कि चाइना ने तीन जहाज बनाने का आर्डर यू० के० के सामने पेश किया है । चाइना की शिपिंग बहुत कम-ओर थी । एशिया और अफ्रीका में हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर शिपिंग में जापान के बाद दूसरा था । आज जिस तरह से देश को चीन और

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जापान से खतरा है उसी तरह से जहाज व्यवसाय के विकास में भी देश को इन के द्वारा खतरा होने जा रहा है । आप इस बात से आगाह रहें । चीन कई वर्षों से इस क्षेत्र में आना चाहता है । पाकिस्तान के साथ चीन का आज या कल पैक्ट हुआ है । इन बातों से हम को होशियार रहना चाहिए । यह जो हमारी मेकिंग लाइन आफ डिफेंस है, इस को हम आगे बढ़ायेंगे तो देश की तरक्की होगी । हम ने साठ करोड़ रुपया विदेश जाने से बचाने के लिए खद्दर पहनना । आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने 124 करोड़ रुपये को बचाने का सवाल है । 360 करोड़ रुपया जो शिपिंग खरीदने के वास्ते हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाहर देने वाले हैं, इस रुपये को जो बचाने का बीड़ा उठावेगा उसी को हिन्दुस्तान बहादुर समझेगा ।

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a state in this country which has been neglected in toto by all the Ministries, including the Ministry of Transport, and that is the State of Kerala. The story of the second shipyard shall ever remain a monument of callous neglect by the Transport Ministry. We are now told that an agreement has been signed with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, a Japanese firm, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparation of a preliminary design and detailed project report, the first essential steps in the construction of the shipyard. Why was this essential requirement delayed for so many years? Today we are asked to wait till the 30th April 1966 when the report is expected to be ready. At this rate, can anybody give a guarantee that this project will be commissioned during this century? If this project was proposed in any other State, this shipyard would have started functioning long ago.

The programme of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance in the first two Plans provide, among other projects, for the West Coast Road intended for improving road communication facilities for the people living in the coastal belt, along the West Coast. This road was designed to pass through the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. While the entire portion of the road in Maharashtra has been completed, including all the major bridges, in Kerala not even 50 per cent of the bridges have been completed yet. We do not know when the remaining bridges would be taken up by the Government. As this is entirely a central project, I do not know why this work has been delayed for such a long time.

The question of constructing bye-pass roads and aproach roads is another dismal story. This is a Centrally-sponsored project and there can be no excuse for the delay in completing this road even during the Third Plan period.

In Kerala a project to extend the West Coast Canal from Badagara to Mahe was undertaken during the Second Plan. Inland water transport has a vital part to play in the State of Kerala. The waterways in Kerala connect several minor ports and the major port of Cochin. Yet, the progress made so far to construct the Badagara-Mahe canal is far from satisfactory.

There are excellent possibilities for developing Beypore in Kerala as an all-weather port. If this work is undertaken the congestion at Calicut port will be relieved to a great extent. Besides, the area from Calicut to Beypore will get a fillip to start new industries. The cost of transport of tiles and timber will come down. Will this project be undertaken at least during the Fourth Plan period?

The construction of a pier and lighthouse at Badagara have not made any appreciable progress. The preparation of the design and approval take undue delay. I would request that those works may be completed without any further delay.

I would now like to focus the attention of the Ministry to the neglect of tourism in Kerala. Kerala has many tourist attractions and if proper attention is shown. I can assure you that we can have a Switzerland in the East. But, due to paucity of funds and lack of proper publicity and air facilities, it has not been patronised by foreigners. If properly developed, it has tremendous possibilities. As yet, in Kerala the Department of Tourism has not introduced regular sight-seeing tours. Can it be that home tourists are lacking in Kerala. Daily tourist coaches from district headquarters to important tourist centres are bound to be popular. To begin with, they may be operated on all holidays.

I find from the Report that the Tourist Department propose to import fifty air-conditioned cars to provide better facilities to overseas tourists. The Report further says that the Indian Tourist Transport Undertaking will operate tourist taxis in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and, if considered necessary, in certain other cities such as Agra, Jaipur, Aurangabad etc. Why, Sir, is this omission of Trivandrum, Bangalore and other important South Indian cities? These Dodge-Cornado air-conditioned cars should be operated in all the States.

The development of transport co-operatives has not made any headway. The provision in the Motor Vehicles Act in the matter of granting licences has to be amended to encourage the co-operative sector in the transport industry. There is a proviso in the Motor vehicles Act which says that, other things being equal, preference shall be given to co-operative transport societies. But how can a newly fromed co-operative society complete with established private operators? Existing operators have many qualifications to get preference over newly-started co-operative societies. They have experience, finance and many other qualifications which a newly-formed co-operative society can never possess initially. Hence, suitable amendment has to be made to the Motor Vehicles Act to encourage co-operative transport societies to play their vital role assigned to them in the Plan.

In conclusion, I must speak out my heart on behalf of the unfortunate people of Kerala who have neither a representative government nor a responsible Cabinet Minister in the Government of India. Therefore, it is up to you to act on behalf of the people of Kerala. You are there for the people and, therefore, your responsibility is great. I, therefore, request you to consider the problems of Kerala sympathetically and to do the needful.

✓ **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi** (Dharwar North): Sir, the Ministry of Transport embraces many an important activity in the country besides transport itself. I would like to dwell upon the particular aspect of the Department of Tourism handled by this particular Ministry.

India is a country consisting of very beautiful, natural, picturesque spots of beauty throughout the country as also places of historical significance. The Minister has taken a lot of interest and has displayed great enthusiasm also in the activities specially with reference to tourism. But with the interest taken, enthusiasm displayed, money invested and the time taken, I wish we had got spectacular progress in the Department of Tourism. But to our misfortune we are not able to find that and I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a few points which, I consider, have to be brought to the notice of the Ministry for proper correction.

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

The Department of Tourism in other countries in the east, Egypt, Lebanon, Japan and such other countries, we find has boosted up tourists by 200 to 300 per cent, but in our country, as compared to the figures for 1963, we find that there is hardly a rise of 12 percent in spite of the fact that there is no material or physical limitations for this particular thing, the rise is only to the extent of 12 per cent and that also is not reflected in the foreign exchange returns. I wish that foreign exchange had risen simultaneously to the extent tourism has risen in this country.

As my hon. friend in the Opposition just now mentioned, orders have been placed for 50 air-conditioned cars to give better facilities to the overseas tourists in this country. The extent of amount invested in advertisements in America has risen from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and the expenditure incurred by the Department of Tourism is to the tune of Rs. 2 crores of which 50 per cent is in foreign exchange including, of course, the expenditure on foreign offices, tours, trips and such other things. In spite of all these things, the Department of Tourism which brought in foreign exchange and which stood fifth in the list of items that brought in foreign exchange to the country has gone down to the ninth place whereas cashew nuts, leather goods and other things have shot up in bringing foreign exchange to our country. I appreciate and congratulate the performance of the Commerce Ministry in that regard; but, at the same time, I would have been happy if I were given an opportunity to congratulate the performance of the Department of Tourism also which could have brought in greater amount of foreign exchange. I do not know whether this has come to the notice of the Minister of Transport. Anyway, I wish that better attention had been paid towards this particular thing.

The Report mentions that hotel capacity in this country has arisen in the previous year only by 130 rooms. What a sorrowful picture it is? In such a vast country when we find daily in the daily papers advertisements for construction and opening of new luxury, de luxe hotels, which of course ought to have materialised, we find that the capacity has arisen only by a very small extent. This work of construction has been entrusted, I do not know, to how many agencies. The Works and Housing Ministry, the PWD, is also interested in it; the Hotel Corporation is interested in it. If one thing is entrusted to one agency, that agency can be held responsible and the responsibility can be fixed; but if it is entrusted to a number of hands, it will be very difficult to see that things materialise.

We find that a new corporation, called the Hotel Corporation, has been formed. As my hon. friend in the Opposition pointed out, I do not know which hands the work of handling this particular corporation is going to be entrusted to. It is not a matter for amateurs to handle this thing. We wish that the services of experienced hands in the department, who have put in years of service, will be utilised in this department.

I would like to recall the statement made by the Minister on the floor of this House on the 24th March last year saying that there are tenures fixed for certain officers in the Department of Tourism, but the same thing was put in a different way on the 22nd December last year, namely, that there is no particular tenure for an office in the Department of Tourism. I do not know whether I am capable of grasping the consistency between the two things. Anyway, I wish that the valuable services of experienced people in this field, people who have put in service abroad also, will be made use of.

Any favouritism or partiality will not be an asset to tourism and to the development of tourism.

On this occasion I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—it may be a mere coincidence—that the top four officials in the Department of Tourism come from one and the same State; the six heads of offices of tourism abroad out of nine offices abroad also come from the same State from which these four officials come. It may be a mere coincidence also, but I am bringing it to the notice of the Minister of Transport. If it is a matter of sending any delegation abroad, say to Korea for the PATA (Pacific Area Travel Association) Conference, it is again the four officers coming from this very State who are sent abroad in spite of the fact that officers who go abroad and attend the conference are required to come back and offer their services for organising such conferences and also help in boosting up tourism in this country. These things are to be properly looked into by the hon. Minister.

Now I come to the soaring prices charged by hotels which may not be a very encouraging factor for tourism. In spite of the regulatory conditions imposed by the Department of Tourism, namely, that any hotel which has received any aid—moral, material, financial; whatever sort of aid—must abide by the regulatory conditions; but in spite of that, we see that a hotel that is going to be scheduled and inaugurated has put in very fabulous charges, exorbitant rates, to the tune of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 for American style and more than that for the western style excluding the other things. These are only for accommodation. I do not know why, having evidence in the Ashoka Hotel itself that these cannot be more than that and in spite of the fact that the cost of construction of rooms and other things is not more than what we find in the Ashoka Hotel, these should rise to such an extent.

The number of western style hotels which are very popular among tourists is very much less in our country. The number of hotels into which the Hotel Classification Committee went and classified these is only 180 or so out of which hardly seven hotels are five-star hotels and only one is a de luxe hotel. With meagre facilities available in our country, only because the demand is great and the supply is less, can we fleece the tourists and charge such exorbitant rates?

Last year when the Price Rise Resistance Movement was on the Prime Minister appointed a Restaurant Pricing Committee. The Minister has not referred to this Pricing Committee in the Annual Report; not a single word has been written about it. I wish that some report would come from this Ministry as it is a body constituted under the guidance of the Prime Minister. I hope, some report will come from that committee.

In order to classify hotels in this country so as to give better facilities to tourists, a special committee called the Hotel Classification Committee was appointed. In his answer to Question No. 464 on the 16th March, last month, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Hotel Committee incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 1,09,000, toured round the whole country, took more than a year and prepared the report. This report is not presented to the House. The report ought to have been presented along with the Resolution of the Government and some thing ought to have been implemented also. The Minister was pleased to say that the recommendations were accepted by the Government, in toto. I do not understand as to what is meant by the words 'in toto', whether any specific recommendations were accepted by the Ministry and if so to what extent they have been implemented. Even if the Committee had gone beyond its terms of reference

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

or even if those recommendations also have been accepted, then of course, it is in the interest of hotel trade in this country. Now, I would like to compare the recommendation made by the Jha Committee which were implemented within a fortnight even though that committee had gone beyond the terms of reference because it was in the interest of the hotel trade in this country. Therefore they were implemented. But anyway, in this case also, I wish that Government would have placed this particular report of the Committee.

14 hrs.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report of the committee headed by Diwan Chaman Lal was presented and all the action that we took on that report also was presented to the House. I think the hon. Lady Member is referring to the actual classification of hotels which we did not think was advisable on our part to place on the Table of the House.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I would like you to reply when you reply to the discussion. Please do not take away my time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Just five more minutes, Sir. I was referring to the Hotel Classification Committee, Sir. That report is very important, on which the hotel trade was also represented and that is very important from the point of view of the tourists and also the hotel trade in this country as we are trying to boost up tourism in this country.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): They are having a Reviewing Committee also.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Things which ought not to have come to light, like, for example, the CBI report, have come to light. Things which ought to have come to light have not come to light. In this annual report there is reference to this particular reviewing committee, which, of course, is not very essential, according to us. I hope the House will appreciate this point and will be favoured with this report of the Hotel Classification Committee also.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words regarding the National Highways in my State. The Ministry of Transport embraces many a development activity and I cannot speak on all the things, but this particular point, I wish to refer to. The hon. Minister for Transport was kind enough to go to the South and inspect certain places and see various spots especially on the West-Coast Road and the other roads, ore-carrying roads in the Mysore State with reference to which the Government submitted an abstract of Rs. 5.57 crores sometime earlier. The estimate of the West Coast Road connecting Bombay with Kanyakumari was without taking into consideration the Kumta-Balaguli Section and the improvement to the same road and also widening of this particular road with 38' formation and 22' B.T. Carriageway. That has now been included in the revised estimate. And the hon. Minister was pleased to appreciate this particular revision in the estimates also. I hope that the technical sanction and necessary financial sanction will be expedited so that the work shall be taken up and be in progress. This West Coast Road which is connecting Bombay with Kanyakumari, is very important. It goes *via* Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and such other ports which are very important and this widening work should be taken up immediately especially because that connects important ports also.

I would refer to two more points and then conclude. The ore carrying roads in Mysore State fetch good amount of foreign exchange and they should be immediately attended to.

With reference to Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore line, where the formation recommended is 36' and 22' B.T. Carriageway, the proposal has been submitted; and the Ministry, I hope, will appreciate the need for this work. It runs through a very big forest and is in an area of heavy rainfall. Therefore, there is necessity for the widening of this road. I hope the Hon. Minister will appreciate this very well.

The other one is the Talaguppa-Hannavar Road. An abstract of estimate for the formation of the double carriageway was also presented. Even if the Minister is not inclined to accept the double carriage lane I hope he will try to expedite the work of the single carriage lane for carrying ore. I trust he will try to get the consent of the Finance Ministry and expedite the same.

Then I would like to refer to the National Highway, No. 4 which is declared as a highway of strategic importance. I am referring to the diversion of this No. 4 National Highway with these diversions at Greater Bangalore, Kolar, Greater Hubli-Dhrawar and Greater Belgaum. This also must be immediately attended to. This is very important road. I am not taking the time of the House. As it is a very important road and is of national, strategic importance, I am referring to this particular point.

There is one more point which I would like to mention, and that is about the Road Research Station which was promised to us. I think, I am using a strong word. This was communicated by the Planning Commission in a letter to the State Governments and also to the Central Government, that a Road Research Station should be set up in Mysore State for the proper utilisation of the materials available for use for the widening of the road. That has not materialised. I hope the hon. Minister will take all these things into consideration and will be kind enough to give immediate technical approval and also see that financial approval is obtained immediately.

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): I congratulate the Minister for his taking up certain schemes in the recent years for the development of the transport system in this country, particularly in the eastern region. Sir, sometime back, one of my predecessors, Shri Gupta said that he could not appreciate the Government's decision to purchase equity shares in respect of the River Steam Navigation Company, but I think, Sir, he is wrong. It is now proper time for the Government that they have come forward with the scheme at least to purchase the equity shares from that company.

The history of the company shows that although they are foreign-managed and sometimes managed well, yet sometimes they failed miserably. During the past trouble from the north, when there was a strike in Pakistan by the crew members there was a great trouble in the State of Assam in respect of supplies. Actually the State suffered quite a lot on account of that strike. The management failed at that time to come up with proper schemes in order to stop this strike. Therefore, Sir, half nationalisation by purchasing equity shares is a welcome gesture for which this Government has come forward in the interest of transport.

In this company most of the personnel are Pakistanis; steps should therefore be taken to nationalise or Indianise the crew members. Where their number is very large, where they control ships at all places, wherever they are, whether in India or Pakistan, they go on strike whenever they like. Therefore, steps should be taken to Indianise the personnel as soon as possible because we cannot depend upon them cent per cent at least at the time of emergency. If there is any trouble

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

between India and Pakistan, I am sure, the ships plying at that time in Pakistan probably won't be able to come out. Therefore, this aspect of the question should be remembered by our Government, and steps should be taken to see that nationalisation of the company itself is taking place as soon as possible. This Ministry has constituted several transport bodies like Central Road Transport Corporation, Inter-State Transport Commission, Ganga-Brahmaputra Transport Board etc. These are very welcome measures which have been taken in the interest of the transport industry in our country. Particularly, Sir, this has been felt by Assam, Bengal and North Bihar. The activities of these organisations on the roads are very much felt by the people and particularly at the time when the country needed most these kinds of transport facilities. The Ministry came forward and purchased the fleet of vehicles and started plying it between Calcutta and Assam. This will solve the transport problem of Assam and the rest of India.

I also thank the Minister for the new project for which they have sent proposals—to have the inland transport system extended between Brahmaputra and the Ganges. The connection of Brahmaputra and the Ganges should be done as early as possible. Whatever the hurdle, financial or otherwise, is there should be got over. These two rivers should be connected so that we can have a very well-knit river transport system in our country.

I thank the hon. Minister who has shown some grace to have certain river ports developed in Assam. Our friends have spoken for the development of big ports like Kandla, Haldia and all those things. I am talking of the development of small ports on that isolated river Brahmaputra. He has developed two ports, one is Jogigopa and the other is Pandu, for which he has made some provisions. He has prepared projects and I think the development of port system in Assam will be complete if he develops another half a dozen ports on the Brahamaputra river. He has made a provision in the budget for a dredger-cum-launch pool. This provision has not been utilised, as the Report says, during the last year or so. I think this provision should have been utilised where exactly this should have been utilised. This should have been utilised on the development of Brahamaputra river. The last port of Brahamaputra water system is Dibrugarh which has been closed since the last earthquake in 1950. Since then the Dibrugarh port has not been used at all. Therefore, this dredger should have been used properly there.

Moreover, not only Brahmaputra river but small tributaries also should be used for navigational purpose. There was a multi-purpose project adumbrated by the Government of Assam and later on probably the Irrigation and Power Ministry rejected it on some grounds which I do not know. There was a proposal for the navigation of the Buri-Dihing river. That has two important places, one is Naharkotiya where there is an oil field and the other is Margherita where coal is produced. If the Buri-Dihing river is developed for navigation purpose, it will be very useful for the oil industry as well as the coal industry. I request the hon. Minister, while he is taking special interest in the river transport system in Assam, that he should also bear in mind that small rivers are dredged and they are made navigable so that industries of national importance are given facilities for river transport. Even large quantities of tea can come from those areas by river transport if the river transport facilities are given.

Then, I would request him to start a shipyard in Assam also. A shipyard in Assam, in a small way, will be very useful for the purpose of developing small shipping industry and

river navigation because in times of emergency we cannot depend upon the privilege which is, at present, given to us for river facilities through Pakistan. Therefore, a shipyard, in a small way, in Assam will be of national importance.

I very much thank the Minister for the steps he has taken particularly in the Assam region. But I could not appreciate his work with regard to roads development. I am speaking about upper Assam region which is particularly bad. Since the last two or three years, the roads have become so bad that sometimes it is difficult for vehicles to pass through. These are national highways. Money is not granted in time. If you go to the engineers, they say that Assam Government have not passed orders for financial sanction or administrative sanction. Then, if you go further to the State Government, they say that the Central Government has not given the approval and, therefore, it is being delayed. For the last two or three years, some roads have not been touched for repair work for want of money. They say that the Central Government has not sanctioned the money. This is really a very deplorable condition.

Again, if we complain to the Government of Assam for not developing the roads and for not improving the road conditions, they say, there is no tractor available. When the emergency arose, all the tractors of indigenous origin were freezed for the purpose of defence and also road rollers were not available for civil purposes. Some broken and out-of-date road rollers were requisitioned for Assam and they were not of any use. Therefore, the road system in Assam is very much suffering. Not only the national highways but also the State roads are not being properly looked into. In the circumstances, I request the Minister to see that sanctions are made as timely as possible and that he should also make a good allocation for the State Government from the Central Road Fund besides giving grants for national highways in Assam.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक यहां जितने भी भाषण हुए हैं जितना भी विवेचन हुआ है, उनमें ज्यादातर जोर पोर्टस पर दिया गया है । जो भी मैम्बर बोले हैं उन सभी ने पोर्टस और समुद्र के बारे में बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं । वास्तविकता भी यही है कि किसी भी देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था यातायात पर ही आधारित होती है । अगर यातायात के साधन अच्छे होंगे तो उस देश की आर्थिक अवस्था भी अच्छी होगी । यदि यातायात के साधन अच्छे नहीं होंगे तो फिर फूड क्राइसिस होगा, दूसरे क्राईसिस होंगे और साथ ही जो शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं वे सफर करेंगी । इसलिए यातायात का बहुत महत्व है और यातायात मिनिस्टर के ऊपर बहुत भारी जवाबदेही भारत की है ।

हमें देखना होगा कि क्या यातायात मिनिस्टर ने जो काम उसको सौंपा गया था उसको अच्छी तरह से निभाया है या नहीं निभाया है, ठीक ठाक काम किया है या नहीं किया है, व्यवस्थित रूप से काम किया है या नहीं किया है । हमारे जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उसके आस-पास के प्रदेश, उनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (भरेवी) : उत्तर प्रदेश भी ।

श्री बड़े : उत्तर प्रदेश इतना पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं इस लिहाज से जितने ये प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए है । वहां पर यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं । एक नेशनल हाईवे हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से जाता है । उसका नाम है नेशनल हाईवे नम्बर 3, यानी आगरा बम्बई रोड । इस आगरा बम्बई रोड के सिवा और कोई दूसरी अच्छी

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रोड्ज नहीं हैं । जब राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया जाता है तो उसकी तरफ से कह दिया जाता है कि हमारे पास फण्ड्ज नहीं हैं । जहां तक बोर्डर रोड्ज का सम्बन्ध है उनको प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये । इससे कोई इंकार नहीं करता है । इन पर देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था निर्भर करता है । मगर दूसरी जो रोड्ज हैं उन पर सरकार लक्ष्य नहीं करती है । उन पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये । इस लिहाज से भी विभिन्न प्रदेशों का डिवलेपमेंट होना चाहिये । इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि पोर्टस का डिवलेपमेंट हो लेकिन पोर्टस को फीड करने वाले रास्तों का भी तो बराबर डिवलेपमेंट होना चाहिये ।

एक कमेटी बनी थी । उसने कुछ फिगर्ज दिये थे । उसने बताया था कि अमरीका में एक लाख जनसंख्या के पीछे कुल रोड माइलेज 2500 है, फ्रांस में 934 है, यू० के० में 392 है लेकिन भारत में एक लाख की जनसंख्या पर माइलेज केवल 70 है । आप इससे अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि भारत यातायात के मामले में अन्य देशों से कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है ।

एक सेंट्रल रोड फण्ड बना था । पैट्रोल वगैरह से जो टैक्स में रुपया आता है उसमें से ढाई आने रुपये में उसमें डालने की व्यवस्था थी । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आल इण्डिया रूरल कम्युनिकेशन फण्ड आप स्थापित करेंगे और पैट्रोल वगैरह से जो टैक्स का पैसा वसूल होता है उसमें से कम से कम आठ आने और आठ आने नहीं तो चार आने तो डालेंगे तो जो स्टेट्स को पैसे की जरूरत है रोड्ज के वास्ते, उनको वे बना पायेंगी किसी हद तक । मैंने आप की रिपोर्ट में रोड्स के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को देखा है । मध्य प्रदेश को तो आपने बिल्कुल ही पीछे रक्खा है । पेज 108 पर मैंने देखा है :—

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक्सपेंडिचर

1963–64 में . . . कुछ नहीं

एस्टिमेटेड एक्सपेंडिचर

1964-65 में . . 2.50 लाख

इसी प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि गुजरात के लिये

एक्सपेंडिचर 1963–64 में कुछ नहीं

एस्टिमेटेड एक्सपेंडिचर

1964-65 में . . . 27 लाख

आपने सबसे ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र को दिया है ।

एक्सपेंडिचर 1963–64 में 40 लाख

एस्टिमेटेड एक्सपेंडिचर

1964-65 में 25 लाख

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये आपने बहुत ही कम रक्खा है । महाराष्ट्र को आपने सन् 1963–64 में 40 लाख रु० दिया इसका कारण क्या है । वहां कोई बार्डर रोड्स भी नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि आप का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है वह बिल्कुल आर्बिट्रेरी होता है । इसके लिये कोई क्राइटेरियन नहीं है । क्राइटेरियन यही है कि जहां के मिनिस्टर केन्द्र में ज्यादा होते हैं और जिनका जोर वहां पर होता है उनके मन के अनुसार यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है । पेज 108 पर अपेन्डिक्स 14 देख कर मेरी आंखें खुल गईं । मध्य प्रदेश ने आखिर कौनसा पाप किया है कि उसको सन् 1963–64 में कोई रुपया नहीं दिया गया ।

इसके बाद दूसरा प्रश्न आता है राष्ट्रीयकरण का । मैं समझता हूं कि आगरा-बम्बई रोड पर माल होने वाली ट्रक्स भी चलती हैं साथ में प्राइवेट बसेज भी चलती हैं । उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये रोज नारा लगाया जाता है । मध्य प्रदेश में श्री डी० पी० मिश्र मुख्य मन्त्री हो कर आये । उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देंगे । इस पर मोटर वाले घबराये कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायेगा तो क्या होगा । हमारे यहां 25 रूट्स पर मोटरें चलती हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में यह होता है कि जो मोटर वाले कलिंग पार्टी के खिलाफ हो गये उनका ज्यादा

जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाता है, टुकड़े टुकड़े से। इसलिये राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो नीति है उसको छोड़ देना चाहिये । इस का कारण यह है कि जहां जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है रोड्स का वहां वहां नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद रेटस बढ़ गये हैं ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : (महुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करके एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो बस ओनर्स सरकार के खिलाफ होते है उनकी बसों का राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार जान बूझ कर करती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से हम सारे देश में एक नमूना रखते हैं । प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्दर मजदूरों की जो बेकसी की हालत है जब चाहते हैं वे उनको निकाल सकते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार उन को राहत देती है । जो ड्राइवर होते हैं या बस कंडक्टर होते हैं और जो मजदूर होते हैं उनकी तरफ में माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से किराया और भाड़ा बढ़ जाता है । जिस तरह से बम्बई में हुआ कि एक दम से आधा आना से एक आना रेट हो गया । जहां जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है वहां वहां माल भाड़े और पैसेन्जर्स के रेट्स बढ़ गये । जहां पर राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है वहां पर आधा आना फी मील पर प्राइवेट बसेज चलती हैं । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से कोई लाभ नहीं है । राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये आप के पास धन भी नहीं है । आपके सामने और भी बड़ी बड़ी प्राब्लेम्स हैं । उनमें पैसा लगाइये । राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये स्टेट्स आप से पैसा मांगती हैं लेकिन आप के पास पैसा नहीं है । राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद लोग भूखे मरेंगे और प्राइवेट बसों का और ट्रकों का जो धन्धा चल रहा है वह नष्ट हो जायेगा और गरीब लोग मारे जायेंगे । इसके साथ ही लोगों में भी असन्तोष पैदा होगा । इसलिये पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक और माल ढोने वाली ट्रैक्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो नीति है उस को आप को छोड़ देना चाहिये ।

इसके बाद नेशनल हाईवेज के निर्माण की बात आती है । इसके बारे में भी आपने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है । पहले आपके पास 13 हजार मील के लगभग हाईवे थे और अब 14 हजा मील के लगभग हो गये हैं । इस की तरफ आपका ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । मैं इस सदन का और विशेष कर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आगरा-बम्बई रोड पर नर्मदा नहीं है और ताप्ती नदी है । नर्मदा नदी बहुत बड़ी है । वहां सन् 1918 में पुल बांधा गया था । उसकी गारेण्टी भी खत्म हो गई है । जब उसमें फ्लड्स आते हैं तो आठ आठ रोज तक ट्रैफिक बन्द रहता है । नदी के दोनों बाजू पर लोग पड़े रहते हैं । एक दूसरा ब्रिज जिसको खालघाट ब्रिज कहते हैं बनाने के वास्ते कोशिश की गई । ट्रक वालों से 2 रु० टैक्स लिया जाता था । वह टौल टैक्स बन्द कराया गया । उस पर बस से ट्रैफिक चलता था । वहां पर सात आठ रोज तक यहां कि पन्द्रह पन्द्रह रोज तक ट्रैफिक बन्द रहता है । आगरे से आने वाले सरदार लोग वहां पड़े रहते हैं । इस पुल के बारे में कोई फैसला न होने से यह कठिनाई उनको हो रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ब्रिज बनना चाहिये । मैंने इसके लिये कट मोशन भी दिये हैं । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वहां कोई दुर्घटनायें न हो जायें और चालीस पचास आदमी मर न जायें तो आप इसको बनवाने का प्रबन्ध जल्दी करें । मैं ने पिछले साल भी कहा था और इस साल भी कहता हूं कि नर्मदा नदी पर पुल बनना डिफेन्स के लिये भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

[श्री बड़े]

अब मैं टूरिज्म के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने देखा है कि टूरिज्म से काफी पैसा हमारे पास आता है। सन् 1962–63 में 9.62 करोड़ आया और 1963–64 में लगभग 20 करोड़ आया। और सन् 1964–65 में जून तक ही 10 करोड़ रु० आ गये। इस हाउस में ही उत्तर देते हुए कहा गया है कि टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक काफी बढ़ जायेगा और आपका लक्ष्य उधर ज्यादा है। मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस में कई दफे कहा है कि टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक बढ़ना ही चाहिये। लेकिन केवल राम राम कहने से कुछ नहीं होगा। केवल करना है करना है, कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह काम तो करने से होगा। आप कहते हैं कि हम होटल बना रहे हैं । इसके लिये होटल कारपोरेशन का निर्माण होने वाला है। यह इस शासन की नीति है कि जिस काम को टालना हो उसके लिये कह दिया करते हैं कि कारपोरेशन बना रहे हैं, या कमिटी बना रहे हैं या फिर कमीशन बना रहे हैं। कमीशन, कमेटी, कारपोरेशन, इस को बनाने की बात अन्धाधुन्ध चलती है। जब भी इस के बारे में कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात कहते हैं तो फौरन इसके लिये फारेन कोलैबोरेशन का सवाल उठ जाता है अभी मालूम हुआ कि हिल्टन कम्पनी को वह होटल बनाने का ठेका देने वाले हैं। यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिनमें पैसा बरबाद होता है। क्या अमरीका वाले ईश्वर के यहां से आये हुए हैं और हम मृत्यु लोक के हैं। हम भी इस काम को कर सकते हैं। किन हमारे ऊपर शासन का विश्वास नहीं है। वह समझते हैं कि अमरीका की जो हिल्टन कम्पनी है वही इस काम को चला सकती है। इसके लिये सभी मित्रों ने कहा है कि जो फारेन कोलैबोरेशन की बात कही जाती है वह ठीक नहीं है।

डा० आ० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : उन्हीं के लिये तो बना रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : उन के लिये क्यों बना रहे हैं। अगर वह यहां आते हैं तो हमारी तरह से रहें। रोटी खायें पटिया पर बैठ कर।

मैं गांवों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर बुलक कार्ट के सिवा कोई और यातायात का साधन नहीं है। वही बुलक कार्ट हमारे बाबा के पिता जी के समय से चली आ रही है। उसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। परसों हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आई है कि बुलक कार्ट की एक रिपोर्ट है। लेकिन उस में बुलक कार्ट्स के लिये कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। बहुत दिनों से कहा जाता है कि बुलक कार्ट्स में सुधार किया जायेगा लेकिन उस के सुधार के लिये उस में कुछ नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये आप ने क्या किया। आप ने टूरिस्ट्स की तरफ ध्यान दिया, फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने की ओर देखा, लेकिन जो ग्रामीण जनता है जो कि आप को अनाज के मामले में सर्प्लस बनाती है उसके लिये आप ने क्या किया। उस की सुविधा के लिये आप ने कोई सुधार यातायात में नहीं किया।

इस के बाद मुझे जो आप का माल ढोया जाता है उस के सम्बन्ध में कहना है कि आप का जितना माल भी समुद्र से ढोया जाता है उस में से 15 प्रतिशत आप के शिप्स से ढोया जाता है बाकी का फारेन शिप्स से ढोया जाता है। इस के बारे में आप ने क्या किया है। आप के पास विशाखापत्तनम का एक शिपयार्ड है। उस में हर साल छः शिप्स होंगे। शिपयार्ड्स के बारे में भी आप अपना टार्गेट पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। उंगली में शहद लगाने की तरह से आप कहते हैं कि आप एक शिपयार्ड कोचीन में बना रहे हैं। जब मैंने देखा कि कोचीन में कौन सा शिपयार्ड बन रहा है तो मालूम हुआ कि एक जापान की मित्सुमिशि इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, वह 1-2-1965 तक अपनी प्राजेक्ट

देगी। उस का सर्वे हो रहा है और उस कम्पनी से बात चीत चल रही है। अगर जल्दी से जल्दी इस का निर्माण शुरू भी हुआ तो कम से कम 1975 या 1980 तक यह कहीं हो पावेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने शिपिंग के बारे में कहा।

अगर वह यहां होते तो मैं उन से पूछता कि आप कहते तो हो लेकिन इस काम के लिए यहां शिपिंग कहां है। यहां शिपिंग की कमी है। मंत्री महोदय ने उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया।

मैं विजगापट्टम देखने गया था। मैंने वहां की दुर्व्यवस्था देखी। मैं कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह भी देखने गया था। वहां भी दुर्व्यवस्था है। जो रेल के डिब्बे हैं वे तो ऐसे मालूम पड़ते हैं कि शायद लार्ड क्लाइव के जमाने के हों। वहां की हालत देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि आज के युग में, जब कि लोग चन्द्रमा को जा रहे हैं, हम खड्डे में जा रहे हैं।

जो कोचीन में दूसरा शिपयार्ड बनाने की बात है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को जल्दी बनाया जाए। इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय से हाउस में तीन प्रश्न पूछे गये। उस वक्त उन्हों ने कहा कि मित्सू विशी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज से बातचीत चल रही है, और प्रोजेक्ट सन् 1965 में आवेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय हो गया।

श्री बड़े : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं।

टूरिस्ट सेंटर के बारे में आप कहते हैं। आप ने टूरिस्टस के लिए अजंता, ताज महल, कुतुब मीनार आदि दस बारह स्थान डेवेलप कर रखे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि भारत वर्ष में कितने पुराने स्थान हैं जो कि महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जिन को विकसित नहीं किया जाता। हमारे प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी के किनारे महेश्वर का बहुत अच्छा स्थान है। मांडू भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं लेकिन वहां के लिये यातायात की व्यवस्था रही है। वहां जाने के लिए हवाई जहाज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं ने एक जरमन यात्री से मांडू जाने को कहा, तो उस ने पूछा कि क्या वहां जाने के लिये हवाई जहाज की व्यवस्था है, मैंने कहा नहीं, तो उस ने कहा कि मैं थर्ड क्लास रेलवे से नहीं जाऊंगा। तो यातायात की ठीक व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यात्री वहां नहीं जाना चाहते। तो यह स्थिति मांडू की है। महाकौशल में इस के अतिरिक्त और भी पुराने महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं। उन को डिवेलप करना चाहिए और वहां आने जाने के लिए हवाई जहाज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि रेलवे से विदेशी यात्री जाना पसन्द नहीं करते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि नर्मदा नदी के ब्रिज और महेश्वर टूरिस्ट सेंटर को डेवेलप करें।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. Though there are various short-falls to be mentioned, in my opinion the Ministry has done a lot of good work for the development of transport in the country.

Coming to major ports, reference was made to the recent reports of the Estimates Committee. I do not want to go into that, but it is disheartening to see that the progress made for the development of these ports is not satisfactory. I may make special mention of Cochin port. This is the only major port in the State of Kerala, and one of the best natural harbours in the South, perhaps in the whole of Asia. Regarding the Cochin port I feel that sincere efforts are not made by the Government to develop it.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

The Cochin port is now administered under the Major Ports Act, and the facilities that are required there, especially in view of the industrial development of that State, the starting of the oil refinery and also the proposed ship yard, assume very great importance. The additional facilities required include the provision of additional docks, mooring boats, fast pilot launch, better harbour lighting, fumigation facilities, etc. Another thing that is necessary is the construction of additional berths which could accommodate super-tankers and other big and deep draft vessels used for the carriage of bulk cargo. The entrance channel as well as the turning basin also have to be deepened and widened. If these things are done, the Cochin port will be of great use to the State and also to the nation. I request that the Government will take note of these facts and do the necessary things for the development of this port.

Coming to minor and intermediate ports, the Third Plan period has not been a satisfactory one. Schemes included in the Third Plan as per the recommendations of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee are not being properly executed. In the State sector itself, during the Third Plan period, schemes costing Rs. 843.78 lakhs have been included, but up till now the amount spent is only Rs. 236.72 lakhs. This is really miserable. As regards the State of Kerala, regarding minor ports, of the total amount allotted, namely Rs. 155.65 lakhs only Rs. 36.14 lakhs have been spent so far. I do not know why such thrift is shown in the matter of development of these ports. I do not want to go into each port. There is a proposal now pending before the Government regarding the Neendakara lighterage port. The estimates have been submitted long ago, but hitherto the sanction has not been accorded. I request that the sanction may be given as early as possible.

Regarding the shipbuilding yard, several Members have referred to that, the second shipbuilding yard at Cochin. It has become so scandalous. It was started in the Second Plan, I mean it was included in the Second Plan. What has happened to that up till now? The report of the Ministry says—I think it was referred to by somebody....

Shri Bade: The Congress Party has made capital out of it during the elections.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rightly.

Shri Maniyangadan: During the recent two or three elections, the Congress Party was in fact handicapped by this Cochin shipyard. My friend says that we were making capital out of it.

As regards this Cochin shipyard the report says that the State Government has done all that it should do. They have acquired the land and other works are being done by the State Government. As regards the Central Government "an agreement has been signed with Messrs Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan on 1-2-65 for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparation of a preliminary design and detailed Project report, the first essential steps in the construction of a shipyard." And this report is expected by the 30th April, 1966, that is by the end of the Third Plan. So, in respect of a project which was included in the Second Plan, what is going to happen by the end of the Third Plan is that a report is expected, and that report, according to the Government, is "the first essential step in the construction of a shipyard". God

alone knows when this shipyard will come into being! I believe certain necessary steps would be taken to expedite this. I am not speaking as a Member from Kerala. This is of national importance; several Members from the Opposition and also from this side have spoken about the shipbuilding yard, and I believe Government will take the matter more seriously and do whatever is possible to expedite this shipbuilding yard. As I submitted earlier, it has become so scandalous. Wherever you go, especially in the State of Kerala, everybody asks "what has happened to this second shipbuilding yard?" Now certain preliminary works are expected to be started soon as per an agreement entered into with that company and the report is expected by the end, or on the last day, of the Third Five Year Plan. What is going to happen in the Fourth Plan, nobody knows.

Another point which is of great importance as regards Kerala is inland navigation. I am speaking mostly about things relating to Kerala for this reason also that there is at present no elected State Government there and the Centre is responsible for executing the works falling within the State sector also—and also things to be done by the Centre. Kerala State among all the States in India is placed in a very favourable position in regard to inland water transport.

The total length of navigable routes in the States is 1,885 K.M. i.e. about 20% of the inland waterways in the whole of India. There are bottlenecks facing the State's waterways. The renovation of the west coast canal which was referred to by someone is a very important thing.

According to the traffic survey on inland navigation conducted in 1958 by the Inland Water Transport Committee at the instance of the Government of India, they suggested a capital investment of Rs. 49 crores. Only a very very small portion of that has been spent for the works. I suggest that that report may be taken serious note of and all the major items of work may be done. I request the Government to take up Badagara Valapatnam Canal, improvements to the West Coast Canal and some other canals that are of importance there now.

Regarding the road transport in the State, I only want to mention about the National Highway No. 47. It is not yet fully developed. In the Kerala Sector, there are serious bottlenecks in the form of weak bridges and also narrow winding stretches. Of course the bridge at Needakara has been taken up. There are two other bridges which are very old and weak; at Chalakudi and Puthukad. As regards the narrow winding stretches, I may mention that a portion from Arur to Wellington island requires to be improved. Then some other bridges also have to be improved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Maniyangadan: Regarding the West Coast Road, part of Bombay-Cape Comerin Road was mentioned. This is a very important road. The portion Chalissery—Cannanore portion of this road has to be widened to serve as a dual-line carriage way. My submission is that this West Coast Road is an important road and that has to be converted into a National Highway.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं । हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you finished? The quorum has been chal-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

lenged. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue now.

Shri Maniyangadan: Coming to the question of tourism since my time is very short, I do not want to go into every detail about the importance of tourism etc. This is very well realised by the Government and the hon. Minister is very enthusiastic about that. Kerala excels in scenic beauty and it attracts several tourists. I only want to make a mention about a few places of tourist importance in Kerala viz., Tekkadi-Edapalayam, Kovalam and Bolghatty. There are no adequate facilities. There are no modern hotels here. I request the Government to take this up as a Central project as they are responsible for the construction of modern and beautiful hotels. They may provide all the modern amenities to these places. For development of the spots I may also suggest one other place called Kumaragam in Kottayam District. This is also a spot of great attaction for tourists. If that also is taken up and developed, that will attract a lot of tourists and thereby develop Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. T. Sarma.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me the permission to speak a few words on this subject. I wholeheartedly support the Demand of this Ministry. In the aviation age transport forms a very important part but the allotment made does not suffice at all for improvement of all the items which the Transport Ministry is dealing with. It is, therefore, necessary that the allotment should be enhanced. Transport means either by water, road or air. But, my State is lacking in all the three means. The other day I could not speak on the Aviation. My State has no aviation—air transport—facility at all. Only twice in a week man can travel by air from Dum Dum to Bhubaneswar and *vice versa*. Orissa has no connection with the rest of the States hence this does not operate satisfactorily. Our people have no opporutnity at all to travel by air. So, I would first draw the attention of the concerned hon. Minister to this fact. Secondly, my State requires improvement in transport by water. My State forms part of a coastal area. In the olden days it had so many ports. In our old literature we find that in foreign countries the people of my State used to establish colonies. At present also there are certain temples which are being constructed by the residents of my State. For instance I may mention the places like Jawa, Bali etc. Those old ports have been neglected. The ports at Gopalpur, Puri and Chandwali used to operate. But, nowadays, it is a matter of regret that they have been totally neglected. I therefore urge upon the Ministry to pay a little more attenion to these ports—at least to the port 'Gopalpur'. The Government have decided to establish a cantonment at Gopalpur. Gopalpur used to send so many coolies to Burma an other countries. Now it is in a ruinous state. So, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for the improvement of the port at Gopalpur. Very recently, the Paradip port was constructed. I think that this is the only port which could be constructed within the stipulated time in India. In spite of the fact that there was no encouragement from the Centre, the State has taken the bold step under the able guidance of the former Chief Minister of my State, Shri Biju Patnaik, and thanks to his daring nature, this port could be constructed. But this port has no link at all with the sources of supply. Paradip port is isolated from the sources because of lack of transport. This port is going to function in August, and it has to export manganese and iron ores from the mining sources at

Kendusar, Sukhinda and Nayagarh, but for lack of transport it cannot work satisfactorily. So, it is essential that communication should be developed to this port so that it will work satisfactorily. I want to draw special attention to this matter because we have only that port in our State, and without the development of communications, this port cannot work at all. Of course, the Central Government are going to take over the control of the port. So, in this context, it is essential that the port should be developed, and for this purpose, communications should be developed as early as possible.

In regard to waterways development, I would like to mention the Chilka lake scheme. This was surveyed, and some action was taken on the development of that lake, but I am surprised that till now no action has been taken on this matter. This lake requires development, and if it is developed, the result will be very attractive. It will have a link with other parts of the State and navigation will be available for the residents of three districts. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take proper action on the project, which had been initiated about three years ago.

In regard to tourism I would submit that in these days tourism is very essential. Though my State is very poor, it has attractive scenery. It has lakes, mountains, forests, waterfalls, highlands, lowlands and everything that a tourist is eager to visit. But these places could not be visited for lack of communications. Even in regard to Konarak which has attracted the attention of Government, and in respect of which some amounts were sanctioned, nothing has materialised yet. The construction of the fair-weather road to Konarak has not yet been completed. I do not know when it will be completed. The Central Government have already proposed to construct a big hotel there and that would be a hotel of the modern type. But I do not know how in the absence of proper communication facilities the hotel would be workable in practice. Konarak stands second only to Taj Mahal, and it will attract people from all parts of the world, but it is lacking in proper transport facilities.

There are many other interesting attractions for tourists in my State. It is full of temples. There are saveral temples of the Konarak type in the interior of the State, which have not been taken up for development as places of tourist attraction. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Kiching tample in Mayurbhanj, and temple at Jeypore constructed during the Nandal dynasty. They are excellent temples which could be visited by tourists. If these temples are made accessible to the tourists the whole State will turn out to be the finest State in India. My State is full of mines. Though poor, it is the treasure of minerals. But because of lack of development, it is not attracting people from different parts. If a sub-office could be established at Bhubaneshwar, then I feel that proper steps will be taken in this regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. T. Sarma may resume his seat. The quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri A. T. Sarma may now continue his speech.

Shri A. T. Sarma: My State is very poor so far as finance is concerned. It had been neglected from the very beginning. It was only after the formation of my State into a separate Province that our leaders began taking keen interest in its development. But unfortunately

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

some adverse action was taken just to check the progress of my State. Of course, the Opposition Party is taking advantage and making the utmost attempts to give a bad name to the Congress and to my leaders. It is in this background that I would request the hon. Minister to take special interest in the matter of the development of my State.

The hon. Minister may help the State in three ways. He may grant a special contribution to the State; he may recommend to the proper authorities to grant loans for the development of my State, and thirdly, he may grant loans interest-free to the State for its development.

In conclusion, I would urge the hon. Minister to turn my State into a tourist attraction, because all sorts of attractive things are available there in abundance. Even the waterfalls are attractive, the highlands are attractive, and all sorts of sceneries are there in my State. So, I would request that special care should be taken for development of tourism in my State.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): The report of this Ministry is quite discouraging, and I have a suspicion that even the hon. Minister is not very much pleased with it. Even though the scope of work of this Ministry is very vast, my grievance is that even the works that have been earmarked have not been implemented and the sanctioned amounts have not been spent, as expeditiously as they ought to have been.

15 hrs.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a specific scheme which I had already referred to him through some letters. In the report for the year 1962-63, there was a scheme taken up under the heading 'Centrally-aided State roads of inter-State or economic importance'. On page 26 of the Report, I find that there was a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for improvement of the Madras State section of the road connecting Mettur in Madras State with Madheswaram in Mysore State *via* Kolattur. Mettur is an industrial centre, and Kolattur through which this road goes, is a very backward area. The Madheswaram Koil is a pilgrim centre drawing huge crowds every year. This road is very important. I do not know what has happened to it after two years of sanction. In fact, in March last year, I had written a letter to the hon. Minister drawing his attention to this. Again I wrote to him in June. He assured me through a letter that he was having the matter looked into. I do not know what has happened to that, whether he has forgotten the whole affair, what with his other activities, or whether he has taken up the matter with the State or not. But I would like to tell him that the road is not yet taken up and nothing has been done by way of even a small survey or some such thing. So I would urge upon him to bestow his attention to schemes of this nature where the money has been sanctioned but is lying unutilised.

Then there is another important aspect of highways pertaining to my State. There is some sort of an innovation introduced by the State Ministry whereby all vehicles passing through newly constructed bridges—I do not know whether this system is prevalent in other States—are charged rupee one or two and even more in some cases. It is almost like a daylight highway robbery. I would request the Minister to look into this.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Collection of tolls is highway robbery?

Shri S. Kandappan: Tolls on newly constructed bridges. This is a new system. It did not exist even during the British days. If I have to pass through the Cauvery river in a boat,

I have to pay only one or two annas. If I have to take my vehicle along, that is, my car, I have to pay eight annas. Whereas if I have to pass through a newly-constructed bridge, they charge one, two or even more rupees. At this rate, I am afraid, we cannot move on our highways. This does not look nice or proper. I would request the Minister to see if anything could be done. The excuse offered by the State is that they are in need of funds; they do not have adequate funds for taking up other works of constructing bridges or roads; so they want to collect funds this way. I do not know whether in the existing state of their economy, the Central Government are in a position to provide further funds. Nevertheless, I request the Minister to give sympathetic consideration to our requirements. After all there are not many places where bridges are needed in Tamil Nad—comparatively speaking, that is in other States more bridges are needed.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri S. Kandappan: Because there are not many hilly tracts or rivers cutting into. There are only a few rivers. Among them is Cauvery which may need some more bridges over it.

Specifically I would refer to two places and request the Minister to take that into consideration. One is Poolampatti, near Mettur, and another is Komarpalayam. The national highway from Madras to Calicut now passes through a very old, dilapidated small bridge, which is not in a position to carry the heavy flow of traffic prevalent in that area. That bridge at Komarapalayam can be widened and strengthened or a new bridge can be constructed at that site.

I am heartened by the fact that there is one west coast road construction in that area. I would like to draw attention to the fact that there is a similar necessity for a road on the east coast also. I think this matter has already been taken up by the State. I hope the Minister will do something with regard to that.

These roads, apart from connecting places in States through which they pass, also help, to a great extent, coastal traffic and shipping. This aspect has been referred to by many speakers preceding me. But I would like to draw pointed attention to a very important factor concerning the Sethusamudram project, which has not been referred to by any Member. I am thankful to Members who have referred to the Tuticorin project, which is a very important one and which Government are taking up now. But it is not expedited as much as we would wish it to be. I hope Government will do something to speed it up.

As regards the Sethusamudram project, a project committee set up by Government in 1955 drew attention in its report to the necessity of taking up the Tuticorin project along with the Sethusamudram project. The Sethusamudram project, apart from the financial implications or the benefits that may accrue out of it, is a very important one and should be given priority on a footing of emergency. I say this for this reason. If we look at the map, we find that the Bay of Bangal meets the Arabian sea at the southern tip of our land through the Indian Ocean. But actually a big vessel has to go round Ceylon and it cannot cut across that shorter route. So in spite of our having a very extended coastline, nearly about 6,000 kms., we are not able to have uninterrupted coastal navigation so far. This is, I think, a reflection on the working of this Ministry. They must see to it that the Sethusamudram project is taken up immediately with all the spseed that it reqquires.

I am insisting on this from another angle also. I am not advocating it simply on the ground that it will be a project in the vicinity of my State. I would say it is an all-India project and very important for the purposes of our Navy. If we cannot reach the

[Shri S. Kandappan]

eastern coast from the western coast without rounding Ceylon, I do not think we can achieve anything substantial by way of defence or otherwise in that particular sector. So I would urge on Government and the Ministry to bestow their immediate attention to this problem and take up this project along with the Tuticorin project which they are now taking up.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I deem it my duty to pay my sincere tribute to the hon. Minister of Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, for the excellent work that he is doing in his field. He is doing commendable service to the cause of shipping and port development.

The total demands for grants of the Ministry of Transport for 1965-66 amounts to Rs. 101.9 crores. The total outlay on ports is Rs. 9 crores, and the outlay on the Tuticorin Harbour project is Rs. 2 crores.

I will first speak of the Tutocorin port which is in my constituency. We, the people of Tuticorin, are deeply grateful to the Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for inaugurating the construction of the Tuticorin harbour on 5th November 1964. We are also thankful to the Minister of Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, and Shri Kamaraj for participating in the function. The Prime Minister and the Transport Minister were impressed by the quick tempo of work in the harbour area. The Prime Minister announced on that day that the construction of the harbour should be finished by the end of 1968, one year in advance of the target date 1969.

The detailed project report and the revised estimates for the harbour project of Rs. 24 crores including foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1.78 crores, are being examined and cleared by the various committees and the Ministry. Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission, observed in Madras in 1964 that the target date of completion should be advanced by one year, and for that purpose, more funds should be allotted in the Third Plan than already provided for.

I shall now refer to the funds allotted in 1963-64 and 1964-65. Before the policy decision was taken, the amount allotted was Rs. 10 lakhs. After the decision was taken, Rs. 100 lakhs was announced. The hon. Minister of Transport announced at Tuticorin in May, 1963, the sanction of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1963-64. Depending on that announcement, the harbour authorities spent Rs. 115 lakhs in 1963-64, but the Ministry sanctioned only Rs. 73·8 lakhs.

To expedite construction, it was proposed in November, 1963, that Rs. 4 crores should be spent in 1964-65. but the Ministry sanctioned only Rs. 113·5 lakhs for 1964-65. Again, a revised estimate of Rs. 290 lakhs was submitted to the Ministry for 1964-65, but only Rs. 174 lakhs was sanctioned in all for the year 1964-65 by the Central Government.

The minimum amount required for 1964-65 was Rs. 200 lakhs, and this amount was spent in that year in anticipation of sanction. So far, a sum of Rs. 225 lakhs has been spent on the project up to the end of 1964, but no work has been undertaken since December, 1964, for want of funds. I would request that the allotment for 1964-65 should be revised to Rs. 200 lakhs from Rs. 174 lakhs; and the allotment for 1965-66 should be revised to Rs. 400 lakhs from Rs. 200 lakhs, so that the Third Plan expenditure might come to Rs. 7 crores agains Rs. 5 crores allotted. Only then the work can be advanced and the target date can be reached.

I will now come to the construction work. The major work on the project has yet to begin. The harbour construction work has practically not yet been commenced. The breakwaters and the berths are yet to be built. Only the northern breakwater has

commenced and constructed up to 700 feet, up to a depth of 9 feet in the sea. The southern breakwater construction has not yet been commenced. Each breakwater is to be 9,000 feet long. The two breakwaters with noses are estimated to cost Rs. 11·64 crores, but only Rs. 31·24 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for the two breakwaters.

In addition to more funds, three cranes are immediatly required for the construction of the breakwaters. They have not been bought yet. A sum of Rs. 22·75 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose in March, 1965, involving a foreign exchange component of Rs. 55,000. I submit that the necessary foreign exchange should be released and the three cranes should be purchased without delay.

Then I come to the Budget estimates for the project for 1965-66. Rs. 200 lakhs has been allotted for 1965-66. The break-up of the expenditure of this sum is as under:

(1) Preliminary expenses	.. Rs.	1.7 lakhs
(2) Land acquisition	.. ,,	2.5 ,,
(3) Works	.. ,,	143.0 ,,
(4) Establishment	.. ,,	9.0 ,,
(5) Tools and plant	.. ,,	31.0 ,,
(6) Miscellaneous	.. ,,	1.6 ,,
(7) Suspense	.. ,,	10.0 ,,

The item of Works should cover the construction of the two breakwaters, the second stage of staff quarters—142 in number, a dispensary, an elementary school and a post office. The construction of the breakwaters should commence in May or June, 1965, long before the northeast monsoon sets in. The sum of Rs. 200 lakhs provided for 1965-66 is most inadequate. At this rate, the project may go up even to the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., 1976. Such a delay is not beneficial either to the Government or to the country.

The break-up of expenditure, according to the revised estimates in the Detailed Project Report, is as under:

1963-64—work to the value of	Rs.	1 crore	
1964-65—	,,	,,	,, 2.5 ,,
1965-66—	,,	,,	,, 4.0 ,,
1966-67—	,,	,,	,, 6.0 ,,
1967-68—	,,	,,	,, 6.0 ,,
1968-69—	,,	,,	,, 4.49

The total is Rs. 23·99 crores or Rs. 24 crores. This break-up should be adhered to in the annual allotments, and according to it, Rs. 4 crores should be allotted for this year, namely 1965-66.

The Minister of Transport made in reassuring statement in the meeting of the Consultative Committee for Transport on 22nd March, 1965. He said:

> "It is the objective of the Government to push ahead with the project as fast as possible."

I appeal to him with all the earnestness at my command to speed up the Tuticorin harbour project.

I come next to the Sethusamudram project. This is a project of great national importance, and it is of great value commercially and strategically. Shri Kandappan has just referred to this. This will save a lot of distance, time and money for ships which otherwise will have to go round Ceylon. This will save for India all the money that now ships have to spend at Colombo harbour.

The Sethusamudram project and Tuticorin harbour project are both interlinked and inseparable as was well stressed by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee. One cannot flourish without the other.

The revised estimate for this project is Rs. 22 crores, including Rs. 4·5 crores in foreign exchange. A detailed project report, prepared by the Madras Government, under the scrutiny of the high-level technical committee

[Shri Muthiah]

appointed by the Union Transport Ministry. The revised estimate for 1964-65 for this project is Rs. 1 lakh. The Budget estimate for 1965-66 is Rs. 3·5 lakhs. The Madras Government is most earnest about this scheme and is most helpful. Land acquisition is in quick progress. The preliminary survey is over. The scheme is to be implemented in the Fourth Plan. The Prime Minister gave us an assurance at Tuticorin and Madras in November, 1964, that the Sethusamudram project would be included in the Fourth Plan. The Transport Mnister was also kind enough to give assurances to the same effect.

The Sixtyninth Report of the Estimates Committee is worth mentioning in this context. They have recommended that the Sethusamudram project should be taken up for execution without avoidable delay if it is found economic and feasible.

A Chief Engineer has to be appointed immediately to take up the work of the Sethusamudram project.

Now I come to roads. Rs. 66 crores has been allotted for 1965-66 for national highways and border roads. In this connection, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the East Coast Road from Madras to Kanya Kumari should be taken up as a national highway in the Fourth Plan. He has given heartening assurances to that effect several times in the meetings of the Consultative Committee. This road should be taken up as a national highway in view of the Tuticorin harbour project and the Sethusamudram project.

The allocations in the Fourth Plan for roads are not enough. Rs. 1,150 crores was recommended by the working group, but only Rs. 750 crores is likely to be approved.

A Rural Road Fund, as stressed by our Minister, is very essential, and this should be set up in order to develop rural roads.

One word about tourism. The Minister is doing a lot to develop tourism. The Ministry is setting up two corporations—India Tourism Hotel Corporation and India Tourism Corporation. With regard to the first, I want to submit that it is a welcome move on the part of the Ministry. The Government of UAR are building a number of first class hotels in Cairo, Alexandria and other places, and they are earning a lot of foreign exchange thereby. This information was given to me by Members of Parliament of UAR in October, 1964, when I was in Cairo. So, our Government is making a good move, and I am sure that the Central Government will earn a lot of foreign exchange and income by building first class hotels with all the modern facilities to attract foreign tourists, and Indian tourists.

Lastly, I appeal to the Minister to develop Kanyakumari as a tourist centre, to construct a good hotel there with all modern facilities in order to attract tourists, both foreign and Indian, and also to take steps to build the proposed lighthouse there.

Shri D. B. Raju (Narsapur): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Transport.

Even though the progress achieved in the construcion of border roads and national highways is quite considerable, I wish more could have been achieved in this field in this Emergency.

The establishment of a Directorate of Inland Water Transport in the Ministry of Transport is noteworthy. We are in great need of developing the inland water transport system in the country to ease the transport problem. I hope the newly created Directorate will fulfil its task with efficiency and develop an inland transport network in the near future.

Sir, I strongly feel it is my duty to draw the attention of the Ministry about the importance of the rail-cum-road bridge over Godavary river at

Rajahmundry. Many representations have already been made by the public regarding the wisdom and the necessity of the construction of the rail-cum-road bridge at Rajahmundry both to the central and State Governments. The importance of the bridge and the demand from the public for it was personally explained to the hon. Prime Minister on 24th December, 1964 by thirty Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to promise to consider the matter. In one of the informal consultative committee meetings of this Ministry, I wanted to know the latest position of this bridge. To my surprise I was informed by the hon. Minister on 22nd March, 1965 that he had no information about the representation of thirty Members to the hon. Prime Minister on this subject. I wondered with what great co-ordination our departments were functioning. It is surprising to me to note that a memorandum submitted to the hon. Prime Minister by thirty members of Parliament could not reach the hon. Minister concerned even after a period of three months. I earnestly hope at least by this time, it would have reached the Minister and he will throw some light on the Governments's views on this subject.

Sir, now I submit to the House the importance and urgency for the construction of the above rail-cum-road bridge. Rajahmundry is on the bank of the sacred river Godavary with a population of 1·5 lakhs and is an important centre of pilgrimage from times immemorial lying in the ageold pilgrim route from Banaras to Rameswaram. The grand southern trunk road right from the time of Asoka who first conceived of trunk roads in this country was passing through this town. The roads on either side of the Godavary river near Rajahmundry have not been linked by the bridge so far and all the road traffic on this route is either being detoured through the Dawaleswaram Anicut for about three months during summer or being transhipped through ferries across Godavary, causing considerable waste of time and great monetary loss to the nation.

The following figures will roughly give the magnitude of the annual traffic crossing Godavary at Rajahmundry. The number of vehicles transhipped by ferry is 50,000; goods transhipped exclusive of foodgrains come to about 1·5 lakh tons; the number of passengers crossing the river, excluding long distance passengers comes to about 16 lakhs. This area is contributing to Government revenues substantially. Income derived by the Government by commercial taxes comes to Rs. 2·75 crores; income tax for the Centre comes to Rs. 3.5 crores; sugarcane cess, Rs. 1.25 crores; central excise duty on tobacco Rs. 1.35 crores, direct and indirect taxes paid by the road transport Rs. 1.95 crores. The above figures are exclusive of revenues such as land tax, water tax, etc.

Naturally the people of this area have a right to request the Government to link the missing gap of the national highway which is passing through their land. They are very much agitated to get the longfelt desire to be fulfilled now. This bridge will shorten the distance of Madras—Calcutta national highway by nearly thirty miles. This is estimated to effect a saving of one million literes of petroleum products every year, which itself is considerable saving to the nation, especially during the emergency periods. It is further estimated that it will bring in a saving of nearly 2·5 lakhs of transport vehicle hours and less wear on tyres equivalent to 20 million miles. These are stupendous advantages when compared to the investment of only Rs. 2 crores.

[Shri D. B. Raju]

The construction of the second railway bridge over Godavary at Rajahmundry has been taken up just now. Since the piers are going to be thirty feet wide with a foundation of 110' depth an 18 feet roadway can be easily planned with the new rail bridge even at this stage. So, it is the most appropriate time for the Government to take a decision to convert the rail bridge into rail-cum-road bridge as this combination will bring in considerable saving to the nation. If this decision is not taken now, the Government may have to unwisely spend more money on constructing a separate road bridge in the very near future, as otherwise the traffic demands of the region cannot be met with by the existing facilities.

The idea of the rail-cum road bridge was highly commended by our beloved late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Opening the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganges at Mokamah in Bihar in 1960, he expressed himself as follows:

> "I commend this idea of a road cum-rail bridge and I wish to say that in future whenever we plan a rail bridge a road way must also be included on it to meet the needs of the local people. A small fee by way of tolls can be levied if necessary on the vehicles using the bridge to meet the costs of construction."

A great leader like the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru could correctly visualise the importance of the rail-cum-road bridge long back and it will be a folly of the Government if they cannot correctly assess the importance of such a bridge now and lose the advantages of such a combined bridge. Failure to take this advantage at this opportune time, will never be forgiven by posterity. Considerations other than merit were perhaps brought into this simple problem and one cannot help thinking that this is a very good example of very bad planning.

Even the popular press in the South is very much in favour of taking up this rail-cum-road bridge at Rajahmundry. The most popular English daily of Madras, *The Hindu*, has editorially commented on this subject on 17th April, 1964. This is what *the Hindu* has written in its editorial:

> "ANDHRAS will have just cause for grievance if, for any reason, the road part of the proposed rail-cum-road bridge across the Godavari near Rajahmundry is given up. It is true that this bridge, as originally conceived by the Union Railway Ministry, was to be only a railway bridge. But it was soon obvious that this fertile region badly needed a road bridge also across the Godavari, to link by road Rajahmundry and Kovvur. Such a bridge would improve communications between the two coastal districts of East and West Godavari now separated by the wide river. It will also have an important place in the Madras-Calcutta highway. That was why the Railway Board was prevailed upon to make its proposed railway bridge a combined rail and road bridge at the additional cost of about Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 crores, on the understanding that the Andhra Pradesh State Government should bear part of the extra cost. The State Government itself needed considerable persuasion to agree to contribute a sizable sum for the project, not because it was unaware of the advantages of a road bridge at that point but because the precarious condition of the State Government's finances would not easily permit such a commitment. Still it finally agreed to bear its share as local public opinion also became quite vocal in its insistence on the road part of the bridge being included, That was supposed to have settled finally the question in favour of a rail-

cum-road bridge until it was reported the other day that some hitch was developing as the Centre was having second thoughts about being able or willing to find its share of the cost of the road project. Even in relation to the Emergency and defence preparations, there is something to be said for a well-developed coastal highway. The sum involved, said to be barely a crore of rupees, is so meagre in relation to the benefits that would be drived from the project that it would be nothing but penny wisdom to shelve it on the plea of lack of financial resources. There are bound to be a number of economies in a Combined scheme of this kind rather than building an exclusive railway bridge now and later on constructing a separate road bridge. It would be unwise and ultimately wasteful to ignore this scheme at so late a stage might also go far to deepen a sense of regional neglect.'

Sir, I wish to appeal to our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Ministers of Finance, Transport, Railways, and Planning that they should give due consideration for this bridge and sanction the project immediately.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने थर्ड फाइव-यीअर प्लान में 375 मिलियन टन सामान ढोये जाने का टारगट रखा था। इस में से सड़कों से सिर्फ 20 मिलियन टन ढोया गया, रेलों के द्वारा 245 मिलियन टन ढोया गया और 10 मिलियन टन कोस्टल वाटर से ढोया गया। अब 100 मिलियन टन सामान ऐसा है, जिस के बारे में सरकार बिल्कुल खामोश है और वह यह नहीं बताती है कि वह कैसे ढोया जायेगा। ट्रांसपोर्ट के पास इतनी सहूलियत नहीं है कि वह उस को ढो सके। सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह 100 मिलियन टन माल को ढोने की जरूरत पूरी की जाये।

हमारे देश में सड़कें बहुत कम बनी हैं। सड़कों का कुल एरिया सवा मिलियन स्केवेयर मील है। कुल सड़कें 480 हजार मील लम्बी हैं, जिन में अभी तक 15,000 मील नेशनल हाईवेज बन सकी हैं। लेकिन देहात में अभी तक सड़कों का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका। माननीय श्री राज बहादुर राज के मामले में तो बहादुरी दिखला रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी विनती है कि वह पब्लिक और जनता के मामले में भी बहादुरी दिखलायें। हमारे लाखों देहातों में सड़कों का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखें।

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1965."

Shri Shree Narayan Das: (Darbhanga): I have an amendment. I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added; namely,—

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1962, be increased by one hour."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I support that amendment.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I also support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting the amendment first to the vote. The question is:

That at end of the motion, the following be added, namely,—

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1962, be increased by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall now put the motion as amended.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1965, subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1962, be increased by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pai —not here. Shri Siddiah.

15.33½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 339A)

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Siddiah: I introduce† the Bill.

15.33½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of article 331)

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : (गंगानगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मुझे संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1694 को वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The motion was adopted.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं इस विधेयक को वापस लेता हूं ।

The Bill was withdrawn.

15.34 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(Amendment of sections 127, 128 and 129) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 2nd April, 1965:

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-4-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Member has taken 11 minutes. 49 minutes are left. Shri Kamath may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, इसलिए इस पर बहस के लिए एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): It is an important Bill, and so many Members want to participate in the debate. The time may be extended.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be extended by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the House adjourned on the 2nd April last for want of quorum—(*laughter*)—it is a statement of fact: that is unfortunately the state of affairs that parliamentary democracy is slowly coming in our country, and the House had to adjourn due to want of quorum—I was referring to the number of judicial inquiries that had been instituted into police firings since 1952, that is to say, since the Act came into force.

15.35 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

Chairman, madam, the Minister was pleased to lay a detailed statement on the Table of the House with regard to the question I had raised in this connection in respect of the enquiries made into police firing. The question was put on the 8th April, 1964, and the statement in pursuance of the assurance given, was laid in March, 1965, nearly a year later. Anyway, I have got it here. I am sorry to find from this detailed statement that—I wish I had the time to to go through the verdict of the judges who inquired into the police firing in all these cases, but time is against me and so I will content myself with saying this—at least in a dozen cases the judge or the tribunal who enquired into the matter held that the firing was unjustified, and in some cases it was held that the police used force, powers, far in excess of the requirements. The opinions recorded in these cases are anything but complimentary to the police force in our country, and the magistracy that cooperates with the police in such matters.

On the last occasion, I read extracts from the speech made by the Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, in 1957, wherein he referred to the committee which had been set up by the party to which I have the honour to belong—the Praja Socalist Party. That committee was set up late in 1954, soon after that unfortunate incident of police-firing in the then Travancore-Cochin State took place. That was the time when Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai was the Chief Minister.

An hon. Member: Your party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, my party government. My party is the only up to now which has had the distinction of apologising to the people immediately after the police firing and the Praja-Socialist Party adopted a resolution at its National Conference, in Gaya later in 1955 from which I will quote the relevant part. "This Conference would like to remind the public that the appointment of the Committee...." This was the committee over which I had the honour to preside, and the other members of the committee were, Shri Profulla Chandra Ghosh, the first

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Chief Minister of West Bengal after independence; Shri Triloki Singh, who was the leader of the Opposition in Uttar Pradesh, and another colleague of mine, Shri Basanta Chandra Ghosh, now an MLC in Bihar, and a leading advocate of the Supreme Court from Bihar. The Praja-Socialist Conference in Gaya adopted the resolution for the first time in the history of independent India—the Praja-Socialist Party was in power in the Travancore-Cochin at the time when the police firing took place there—saying that the National Conference "offered their apologies to the people on behalf of the party, and gave a solemn assurance that such incidents would not be lightly viewed or tolerated in a free democracy." I am bringing in this point because the then Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant referred to this committee in his speech. "The episode served to focus the attention of the nation on this important question in an unprecedented manner and the stand taken by the Praja Socialist Party was universally appreciated." That was the resolution passed, adopted by the party. The National Conference regretted—we regretted—that the non-official resolution on similar lines moved in the Avadi session of the Congress Party—it was the Congress Party which was in power elsewhere in the country and it is even now in power today—

> "This conference regrets that the non-official resolution on similar lines moved in the Avadi session of the Congress Party should have been stifled by the Prime Minister himself, though he referred to the PSP's move in the matter."

He referred to it, but the Congress Party never took up this matter in the manner my party did. That is why Pandit Pant referred to it in his speech, but he misled the House in various ways to which I referred in my speech on the last occasion. My party set up the Kamath Committee which made specific recommendations in this regard, which were adopted at Gaya in 1955. If I had the time, I would have quoted *in extenso* from this report, but I have embodied the main recommendations of the committee in the changes which I have sought to make in the Bill before the House.

In independent India, there have been many cases of police firing where no enquiry has been held at all. My party has taken the stand that wherever there are police firings, particularly with casualties among the people, a judicial enquiry should automatically, *ipso facto*, be held and the delinquent officers should be punished. If the firing was as a result of the orders of a minister or the Government the minister or the Government as the case may be should quit. That is the stand our party has taken. Unfortunately, during the linguistic states reorganisation disturbances in Bombay and Ahmedabad and recently during the linguistic disturbances in Madras there were extensive firings. In Bombay in 1956, as you are aware Madam Chairman in one day in 24 hours, there were about 108 firings in the city of Bombay. In Ahmedabad, where little children were running about in the streets, there was no warning given by the police. The police shot pell-mell, at random, under the orders of Shri Morarji Desai, the then Chief Minister which was referred to here by no less a person that the then Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh in his statement explaining the reasons for his resignation from the Cabinet. The orders of the Government led by Shri Morarji Desai were, 'shoot at sight and 'shoot to kill'. A demand was made in this House then that there should be a judicial enquiry into the matter. But it was rejected offhand. In Ahmedabad also, no enquiry was held. In Madras, demands have been made, but no enquiry has been ordered or held so far. This is coming from the so-called disciples of Mahatma Gandhi.

An hon. Member: Mis-called disciples.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept the amendment.

I would, therefore, urge on the Government to revise their stand in this matter. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never. Otherwise all their professions of Gandhian ideals would only be branded as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, sheer hypocrisy and nothing else than that. May I, therefore, appeal to the Minister of State—he is a reasonable man at times—I hope he will come forward before the House with sweet reasonableness and tell the House frankly, as he sometimes does, that Government does support the principle of the Bill. I am sure they cannot but do that. They may not like to embody it in the manner I have sought to embody it, but no Government worth the name in independent democratic India, more so one which swears by the principles and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, can say 'no' to the principle of the Bill. If they support the principle of the Bill, it means they should support the motion for consideration of the Bill. They can throw it out later. I shall be happy if they accept the Bill. But at the time of consideration motion, they cannot but support it.

I referred to Pandit Govind Ballabh's speech. He said, there is not much difference between what the PSP has recommended and the Government's own stand. As a matter of fact, he put it the other way and said that the PSP accepts Government's code of conduct in this matter. I wish Government accept the recommendations made by the PSP *in toto*. I will make a present of this committee's report to the Minister of State.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I have got it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall be happy if he will read out the relevant extracts from the report, when he intervenes in the debate, to show to the House how misleading Pandit Pant's speech was.

Shri Hathi: Why does he not do that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wish I had the time.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Better continue that argument; otherwise we will be misled.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have referred to it on the last occasion also, but the memory of some persons is short and so I shall refresh their memory.

Shri Hathi: Whose?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, memory of some persons. It cannot be Mr. Hathi's; he has a very long memory.

In 1957, the Home Minister said,

> "They—the PSP reached the conclusion that it was impossible to rule out firing altogether".

I said, so far so good. Government will face some situation sometimes where firing is inevitable. The Home Minister said,

> "They almost held the opinion that the rules that we have are quite reasonable."

Here I said,

> "This was wholly misleading. I will come to that when I read out from the report of the committee which my party appointed some years ago."

The Minister said further,

> "They only said that there should be a judicial enquiry whenever there is a firing. That is the only thing they have said."

Here in fairness to the House, he should have said whether they accept the principle or not. This speech was made in 1957, after the firing incidents took place in 1956 in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not follow what is misleading in this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He misled the House by saying that the PSP held almost the same opinion as the Government.

I shall now quote the main recommendations made by the committee:

> "We are of the opinion that an enquiry should be held by a High Court Judge. We think it may be available to appoint a High Court Judge of another State in certain circumstances.
>
> Adequate safeguards must be provided before the police use force against a procession or crowd, particularly before the police open fire. Besides the police officers, there should be, wherever possible, a magistrate present on the spot. If the crowd does not show signs of becoming uncontrollable, a notice or warning to disperse must be given and if after a reasonable time allowed, the crowd shows no inclination to disperse, the police may use the waterhose, tear-gas, the cane or the *lathi* to disperse the crowd."
>
> "Such equipment should be provided to every unit of the police force by the Government."

This was raised in the House many times. Many police stations or thanas do not have tear-gas. They do not have this equipment and they say that because they did not have it they could not use it. Then we have said:

> "In most cases this much force ought to suffice and it is only as last resort, when every other available instrument of force has failed and where there is a clear and immediate danger of loss of human life or large scale destruction of property is taking place or in case of insurrection, that the police may exercise the power to disperse the crowd by opening fire. Whether there is in fact such danger to human life must in the first instance, be decided by the police officer or magistrate on the spot, but must ultimately depend upon what an independent judicial enquiry finds. Even then certain precautions such as first firing in the air, and secondly firing at the lower part of the body should not be lost sight of. Medical aid to the injured should also be provided with the least possible delay."

In Ahmedabad, in 1956, when I visited the hospital where the injured and dead were lying, even little children of 10, 12 and 14 years of ago who could not have been blameworthy in any manner, had received bullet wounds above the waist above the *nabhi*. Some of them had received bullet wounds in the chest. Very few—in about 50 cases, hardly four or five—had bullet wounds in the lowest part without restraint, they fired at random, they fired indiscriminately. That trigger-happy tendency persists even today, as it happened in Madras and parts of Tamiland as late as January-February this year.

Therefore, it is high time that in our country, the Government, supposedly carried on by the so-called disciples of Mahatma Gandhi—somebody said 'miscalled'—who take his name day in and day out, who swear by *ahimsa*, revise their stand in this matter and accept the suggestions made by me and accepted by the House. Even the Congress Party, if there is no whip, will I am sure pass this measure with a majority. But the whip comes in, and they are whipped into a sort of no action. That is why I am appealing to the House to take a serious view of the matter, and I hope in this year of grace—

1965—the Government may come forward and accept the pripciple of the Bill. Otherwise, what is popularly said about this era will continue to be said. People facetiously, cynically, describe this *Zamana* by saying:

जानें सस्ती हो गयी हैं लेकिन चीजें महंगी हो गयी हैं।

That is what is happening in our country today.

An hon. Member: What is that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They say: "Commodities are dear but lives are cheap" in India.

An hon. Member: Human lives?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is why there is family planning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you link it up with family planning, if you link up police ring with family planning, you may try. Madam, I therefore, move that the Bill be taken into consideration and commend it to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, be taken into consideration."

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : (सलेमपुर) सभानेत्री महोदया, श्री कामत महोदय ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उस के सिद्धान्त का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन जो तर्क उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किए हैं वे असंगत हैं और उन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

जब जाब्ता फौजदारी कानून बना तो अंग्रेजों ने उस में धारायें 127, 128 और 129 इस मकसद से रखीं कि अगर कोई गैर कानून असैम्बली पांच से ज्यादा आदमियों की एकत्र हो और उस का मकसद शांति भंग करना हो तो इन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत सरकारी अधिकारी उन लोगों को हटाने की कोशिश करें। इन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत अपने इस अधिकार का उपयोग करने में अधिकारी गोली भी चला सकते थे, लाठी चार्ज भी कर सकते थे। और इसी कारण जब हम ने स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी तो हमारे बहुत से नेताओं के साथ पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत व्यवहार किया। यहां तक कि लाला लाजपत राय के लाठियां पड़ीं। लेकिन अब देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया है, समय बदल गया है। इस को देखते हुए इन धाराओं में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस विधेयक को लाने से श्री कामत का यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि इन धाराओं को हटा दिया जाए। उन का अभिप्राय यह है कि जिन अधिकारियों के हाथ में इस प्रकार की गैर-कानून असैम्बलियों को हटाने का काम है, वे अपने कर्तव्य को विचार पूर्वक, शान्ति पूर्वक कदम उठा कर पूरा करें। अगर इस प्रकार का कानून नहीं रहेगा तो हुल्लड़बाज लोगों को, जो कि शान्ति भंग करना चाहते हैं, कैसे रोका जा सकेगा : अगर वे लोग शान्ति पूर्ण उपायों से न हटेंगे तो उन को हटाने के लिए गोली भी चलानी पड़ सकती है। लेकिन इस विधेयक का मतलब यह है कि पुलिस अधिकारी विवेक से काम लें और जहां तक हो सके गोली न चलावें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। गोरखपुर में एक वाकया हुआ जहां पर दो तीन वर्ष पहले गोलीकांड हुआ था। विद्यार्थी लोग एक जलूस ले जा रहे थे, शांतिमय तरीके से जलूस लिए जा रहे थे। लेकिन पुलिस के अविवेक के कारण वहां गोली चली और उस शान्तिमय जलूस में गोली चलने के कारण कुछ विद्यार्थी मारे गए। मैं सममझता हूं कि अब जब कि देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया है और हम देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहते है, तो उस व्यवस्था में पुलिस अधिकारियों को पूरे

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

विवेक से काम लेना चाहिए और गोली चलाने के पहले और सब उपाय कर लेने चाहियें। अगर इस उदाहरण में विवेक से काम लिया गया होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि गोरखपुर में गोलीकांड न होता। उस के बारे में एक जांच कमेटी भी बैठी और उस ने अपना निर्णय भी दिया, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत से लड़के जेलखाने में बन्द हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि श्री कामत महोदय ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उस का सिद्धान्त अच्छा है। आज जब देश स्वतन्त्र है और देश की सरकार कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथों में है तो यह आवश्यक है कि पुलिस अधिकारी गोली चलाने से पहले काफी विवेक से काम लें और अन्तिम उपाय के रूप में ही गोली का सहारा लें।

मैं ने इस विधेयक में कुछ संशोधन भी दिए हैं। एक तो यह है कि पेज 2 में लाइन 3 में से शब्द "अरलियर" निकाल दिया जाए, लाइन 3 पेज 2 में "आल" के बाद शब्द "रीजनेबिल" जोड़ दिया जाए, और पेज 2, लाइन 4 तथा 5 में शब्द 'वाई यूज आफ दी वाटर होज, टियर गैस एंड लाइट केन चार्ज" हटा दिए जाएं, क्योंकि इन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं इस से अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चहता। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : सभानेत्री महोदया, जो संशोधन विधेयक माननीय कामत जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, और जो तर्क उन्हों ने अपने इस विधेयक के समर्थन में दिए हैं उन से भी मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं।

अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जाब्ता फौजदारी की धाराओं 127, 128 और 129 का बहुत दुरुपयोग किया गया है। जब कोई पुलिस का अफसर ऐसे मौके पर होता है तो उस के मस्तिष्क में विवेक नहीं रहता है, वह न्यायसंगत ढंग से विचार नहीं करता है और प्रायः देखा गया है कि बहुत से अफसर ऐसे होते हैं कि पुलिस अफसर के अविवेक के कारण जो घटना गम्भीर नहीं होती वह गम्भीर बन जाती है और जो संकट शान्तिमय उपायों से दूर हो सकता था उस के लिये गोली चलानी पड़ जाती है और फिर हत्या हो जाने के कारण समस्या और भी गम्भीर बन जाती है। इसी तरह से प्रयाग में विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चली। इस का कारण यही था कि वहां पर जो अधिकारी वर्ग था उस ने विवेक से काम नहीं लिया और स्थिति को ठीक से नहीं समझा। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ विद्यार्थियों की जानें गयीं और उस के बाद वह एक गम्भीर समस्या बन गयी और फिर शान्ति कायम रखना कठिन हो गया।

यहां पर जो संशोधन रखा गया है उस में अधिकारी वर्ग के लिए काफी गुंजाइश है। इस में सिर्फ यह मांग की गयी है कि वे मनमाने ढंग से, तानाशाही ढंग से काम न करें बल्कि न्यायसंगत तरीके से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें। इस में श्री कामत जी ने एक समय निर्धारित कर दिया है कि अगर उस समय के अन्दर वह अनलाफुल असैम्बली वहां से नहीं हटती और शान्तिमय ढंग से तितर बितर नहीं होती तो कड़े उपायों का इस्तेमाल करें। सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं समझता हूं कि जो संशोधन विधेयक श्री हरि विष्णु कामत कोड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर की उन धाराओं को संशोधित करने के लिए लाये हैं यह एक सही दिशा में कदम है। इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करने पर कभी भी कोई समस्या ऐसी नहीं आ सकती कि यह तर्क दिया जाय कि साहब हम शांति स्थापित नहीं कर पायेंगे या शान्ति भंग होने पर हम स्थिति पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पायेंगे।

16 hrs.

एक चीज और है । आज हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र है और हम अहिंसा को मानते हैं । शांतिमय ढंग से हम अपना शासन-कार्य चलाना चाहते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय सभी चीजें हम शान्ति से करना चाहते हैं तब यह अविवेकपूर्ण गोलीकांड, बिना पर्याप्त कारण और सोचे समझे एक अविवेक के कारण फायरिंग कराना यह कहां तक उचित है और उस को आगे चालू रखना कहां तक उचित होगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ? इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूं कि कोई भी तर्क सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार का दिया जाय कि यह इमरजेंसी का समय है अथवा आजकल बहुत ज्यादा सीमाओं पर आक्रमण होने की सम्भावना है इसलिए यह फायरिंग का अधिकार बना रहना चाहिए उचित न होगा । मैं यह जानता हूं कि उस के लिए एक अलग कानून है, उस की रोकथाम करने के लिये अलग से व्यवस्था है । निश्चित रूप से वह एक गम्भीर विषय है और उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये गम्भीर कानून भी है । परन्तु यह सर्वसाधारण चीज जो कि जाब्ता फौजदारी में अभी तक चालू रही और जिस का कि दुरुपयोग बहुधा हुआ है उस के प्रमाण में मैं कई केस गिना सकता हूं लेकिन इस समय मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता अलबत्ता यह कहूंगा कि जहां पर भी कमीशंस नियुक्त हुए और उन के जो निर्णय हुए उन से यह पता चला कि किस प्रकार से अमुक, अमुक अफसरान में विवेक न होने के कारण और उन के द्वारा चीजों को ठीक से न समझने के कारण उन्हों ने गोली चलवाई और लोगों की हत्या की और चीजों को और ज्यादा बिगाड़ दिया । यह सम्हली नहीं । इस में यह कहा गया है :—

"within a definite period of time to be specified in the command."

उस में एक तरीके का बंधन हो जाता है और यह कहना कि मजबूरी होती है और समय जो निर्धारित कर दिया गया उस समय के अन्दर अगर यह अनलाफुल असेम्बली डिस्पर्स नहीं होती है तो वह इस प्रकार से गोली का फायरिंग का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं । दूसरा जो है उस में यह दिया हुआ है :

"Provided that no fire-arms shall be used by the police to disperse the unlawful assembly, unless earlier all attempts to dispense such assembly by use of the water-hose, tear-gas and light cane charge have been unsuccessfull:"

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि यह एक बड़ा न्यायसंगत संशोधन आया है और यह एक बड़ा उचित संशोधन है । हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार का जो ध्येय है और जो संकल्प है कि वह अहिंसा से ही अपने कामों को चलायेंगे उस को सामने रखते हुए इस संशोधन को सरकार को स्वीकार कर के देश को यह परिचय देना होगा कि कम से कम अब उन्होंने बुद्धिमानी से काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । इसलिए मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक को जो कि सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon Members to take only five minutes each.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I support the Bill moved by Shri Kamath and I desire to emphasis that since independence, our Government has become trigger-happy and in my State of Gujarat, I may bring it to the notice of hon. Members, that firing had taken place even to enforce prohibition. A few years back, in a village in the district of Mehasra in the then Bombay State a gathering of villagers were celebrating their *diwali*. Firing was resorted to by the Home guards and police, killing men, women and children and even cattle. I would request

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

the hon. Minister to enquire and find out whether this is ture or not.

Shri Hathi: Is he referring to the State of Gujarat or Maharashtra?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am referring the old State of Bombay. I had then visted that firing area and had told the then Chief Minister, Shri Morarji Desai that these firings on innocent people, go against our codes and if police become trigger-happy the state of affairs in the country will really become violent and uncontrollable.

A few years back, at the time of the Maha Gujarat Movement—I was then in the Congress Party—I was instrumental in going about and trying to maintain peace and order. But, the spectacle of police firing that we saw in the city of Ahmedabad aroused the feelings of the people. Very recently we have seen in Ahmedabad how the people have taken revenge. They have taken charge of the administration of the Corporation of Ahmedabad. Whether that Maha Gujarat Movement was right or wrong—this is not the occasion to discuss that—the firing which killed many innocent people, including the children of some pro-Congressmen, was certainly unjustified. One result of that firing has been that the people who have lost their children have become bitter with the ruling party and joined other political parties. I warn the Government that if this method of shooting indiscriminately goes on, those very people against whom the rifles are aimed to shoot them will use the very rifles against you after snatching them.

We all believe that the policy of *ahimsa* is the best way of life. That policy was adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi and it is the professed policy of the ruling party and the Government. I do agree that in case of necessity, where there is no alternative, they have to resort to arms. But such occasions should be very rare. In England, we have hardly heard of cases of firing recently. They use water hoses. Recently, they have started using horses. I am glad to say that the police in Gujarat are experimenting with horses. Trained horses can be brought to the scene to keep people away.

The crowds can be tackled by tact also. At the time of the Maha Gujrat Movement, people became obstinate and sometimes they wanted to go to a particular road. They were defying the orders of the magistrate. But we had a very tactful superintendent of police who used his commonsense. He said "I will give you permission to go through the area provided you agree to go peacefully without doing any damage to property". So, the whole incident ended peacefully without any firing. Therefore, tact is very necessary in dealing with unruly crowds. If only tact and commonsense are used, many cases of firing can be avoided.

I hope the hon. Minister will take cognisance of the fact that the essence of the Bill moved by Shri Kamath is that needless firing should be avoided. We do not mean to say that in case our borders are attacked we should not resort to firing; but for internal use firing should be restricted to the minimum. I will request the hon. Minister that in the prevalent trend that we are having just now, we should move cautiously and there should be less of firing.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, brought forward this measure because in a short span of life of his party's ministry in Kerala, to maintain themselves in office and to deal with some situations they used firing rather indiscriminately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not twist facts.

Shri Khadilkar: Later on one of their Party members, Dr. Lohia, forced the ministry to give up office because it had not acted according to the party line.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wish, Shri Khadilkar would not twist facts; otherwise he should not mention them.

Shri Khadilkar: You can correct me. It is not a party issue. You have drawn this report on the basis of that experience; so, you had resorted to firing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government had done once.

Mr. Chairman: You need not enter into argument. You can continue with your speech. Shri Kamath will reply when he gets his chance.

Shri Khadilkar: In Kerala they had to resort to firing. Later on they were forced to give up office because one of their party members, Dr. Lohia, insisted that with their hands soiled with firing they had not acted according to their party line or principles and the best thing was that they must quit. This is their experience.

I do not blame Shri Kamath. He has produced a good report as a guide for action by the Police. It can be called in some measure as to how the Police should conduct themselves in such a situation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. Code of conduct.

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, a code of conduct for policemen in this country.

I also remember that there were occasions, particularly during the struggle for linguistic States, in Maharashtra and Gujarat when firing was not necessary and the leaders were ready to persuade the people to be peaceful, but the Government in power did not listen to advice and indiscriminate firing took place. It was a great tragedy. It always leaves a very bad taste in one's mouth; a certain trial of bitterness is left behind. Then there was on insistent demand for a judicial inquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your party also demanded that. You were in the Opposition then.

Shri Khadilkar: Why bring in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and *ahimsa*? After all, this Government is not run on *ahimsa*. No government in the world can run on the principle of *ahimsa*. The basis of the government itself, according to Hindu dharma shastras is danda, shakti—power, force or coersion, otherwise no Government can rule anywhere.

The main question is: How to use that force and in what situations and how discriminately our policemen, the representatives of Government at the local level, should act and conduct themselves to disperse the crowd, but at the same time maintain order and not resort to firing?

He mentioned some cases. What happens in case of a communal disturbance? There is communal frenzy and you have got to control that. I understand that in every case firing should not be resorted to, but in communal disturbances sometimes it becomes inevitable to resort to firing.

There is another aspect to it and I would appeal to my hon. friend, the Mover of this measure, to consider it. We are in a stage of development. Society is changing. In such a stage or phase, on the one side, we are trying to bring about a peaceful change and, on the other side, there is a certain amount of resistance. Some forces want to accelerate the rate; they want it at a greater pace. Other forces want to obstruct it. In

[Shri Khadilkar] N such a society, to expect of Government not to resort to any force whatsoever....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I never said that.

Shri Khadilkar: You quoted Mahatma Gandhi. Government never say that they follow Mahatmaji's principle so far as the governance of this country is concerned. This is not correct. Therefore what I plead is this. If the purpose of the Bill is that any party that is ruling in this country should advise the policemen not to resort to force unless they are forced to.... ..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not read the Bill apparently. You read the Bill.

Shri Khadilkar: I have read it. But the question is: Can Government accept a certain obligation not to resort to force?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is not in the Bill.

Shri Khadilkar: Can any government accept, can your party government accept to have a sort of judicial inquiry in every case?

Mr. Chairman: I have requested the hon. Member not to enter into argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not read the report.

Shri Khadilkar: I have read the Bill and the report also I have seen cursorily.

So far as the purpose of the Bill is concerned, I think, in principle and in practice, most of these recommendations have been accepted and acted upon by the Government. Past experience has also taught Government certain lessons—the experience of Mahagujarat and Samyukt Maharashtra movements and certain other struggles—but, at the same time, to expect that in every case, if firing almost becomes a compelling necessity in a situation, Government should undertake to inquire into it by appointing a judicial body..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is not a part of the Bill.

Shri Khadilkar: That is not possible. Therefore, as the principle of the Bill has been acted upon in many ways, there is no further necessity to do anything in this regard. By raising this debate and by bringing forward this measure he has given us an opportunity to apply our mind to it that force must not be used indiscriminately and it should be used when Government is compelled to do it; that police officers should be more service officers in the modern welfare society that we are bringing about. I think, this purpose will be served by a debate and not by pressing the Bill any further.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) सभापति महोदया, आज हिन्दुस्तान में साधारण मनुष्य के जीवन का कोई मूल्य नहीं रह गया है। आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी बार गोली चली है कि शायद अंग्रेजो के शासन-काल का औसत भी उस के बराबर नहीं है। आजादी मिलने के दो ही तीन बरस के अन्दर खरसवां में आदिवासियों पर मशीनगन चली और वहां पर पांच सौ से एक हजार के बीच में आदमी मरे। मैं तो कह सकता हूं कि कोई भी प्रान्त ऐसा नहीं है जहां अभी तक गोली न चली हो और लोगों की जानें न गई हों।

अभी श्री खाडिलकर ने हिंसा और अहिंसा का प्रश्न उठाया और कहा कि कोई सरकार अहिंसा से नहीं चल सकती है। मैं भी मानता हूं कि जब तक सरकार है और कानून तोड़ने वाले लोग भी हैं, तब तक कुछ न कुछ दंड

की व्यवस्था अवश्य होगी। लेकिन आज हमारे विचार का विषय यह नहीं है। आज प्रश्न तो यह है कि जो सरकार विदेशियों के मुकाबले में अहिंसा की बात करे, वह अपने ही देशी लोगों के विरुद्ध, जो शान्तिमय है, हिंसा का प्रयोग करे, उन पर गोली चलाए, यह कहां तक न्याय संगत और उचित है। इस दृष्टिकोण से हम को इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए।

अभी अभी एक दो महीने पहले किशनगंज में गोली चली और लोगों की जानें गयीं, लेकिन इस देश की जनता का और इस बड़ी लोक सभा का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि लोग सभा और मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करें।

आज विचारणीय बात यह है कि जहां तक कानून का सम्बन्ध है, बड़े लोगों और छोटे लोगों के बारे में दो मापदंड रखे जाते हैं। जब कहीं कोई बड़े लोग कानून को तोड़ते हैं, गलत काम करते हैं, तो वे साधारणतया पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं। लेकिन जब कहीं जनता के सवालों को लेकर सत्याग्रह आदि होते हैं, प्रदर्शन इत्यादि होते हैं, तो उन पर गोली चलाई जाती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूं।

अभी पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या हुई और उन को मारने वाले लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए बड़ी कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि यह बुरा काम है—वह ठीक ही किया जा रहा है।

यह फर्क करूंगा कि वह सत्ता के आदमी थे। साथ ही साथ मैं गृह-मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि सिंघरौली की रानी की हत्या हुई और इस चीज को बहुत से लोग जानते हैं कि उस हत्या में बहुत बड़े लोगों का हाथ था और मैं कई बार कह चुका हूं इस सदन में कि एक माननीय सदस्य का भी हाथ उस में है लेकिन आज तक उस में कोई . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नाम तो उन का बता दीजिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : नाम नहीं बताऊंगा। आज तक उस की कोई जांच नहीं की गई है। यहां पर यह प्रश्न आ जाता है. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह तो बता दो कि कांग्रेस के है या विरोधी दल के ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह भी नहीं बताऊंगा क्योंकि यह बतलाना भी ठीक नहीं है। यह उचित नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि जब एक साधारण आदमी के खिलाफ कोई जुर्म होता है तब तो मामला और होता है और जब बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ सत्ता के लोगों के खिलाफ होता है तो मामला दूसरा ही बन जाता है। दोनों में फर्क किया जाता है।

ठीक यही सिद्धान्त इस गोली के मामले में चलता है। जहां तक जनतन्त्र का सवाल है जनतन्त्र में गोली चलाना उचित नहीं है। जनतन्त्र का जो अर्थ है वह इस से पूरा नहीं होता है। यह जनतन्त्र के अनुपयुक्त है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को ठीक से देखा जाए। जो सत्याग्रह करते हैं जो शान्तिमय सत्याग्रह करते हैं जब उन पर गोली चलाई जाती है तो दुख होता है। उन को बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी सजायें दी जाती हैं। लेकिन जो बड़ी हिंसा करते हैं उन को बहुत कम सजायें दी जाती हैं या दी ही नहीं जाती हैं। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। मद्रास में अभी हाल ही में कुछ घटनायें घटी हैं। वहां पर सरकार बिल्कुल ठंडी पड़ जाती है। मुकदमे अगर कायम किये जाते हैं तो वे भी बाद में वापिस ले लिये जाते हैं और जहां वापिस नहीं भी लिये जाते हैं वहां एक दो या तीन महीने की ही सजायें होती हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ क्या होता है। राज नारायण जी जैसे सत्याग्रहियों को जब सजायें सुनाई जाती हैं तो छः छः महीने की सुना दी जाती हैं। और किस आधार पर ? केवल इस आधार पर कि अंग्रेजी का उन के सामने इस्तेमाल न हो, जज अंग्रेजी में फैसला

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

न करे । अगर रानी विक्टोरिया की मूर्ति हटवाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो उन लोगों को 18-18 और 20-20 महीने की सजा दे दी जाती है : यह सब वह सरकार करती है जो रात दिन महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेती है सत्य और अहिंसा की बात करती है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जनता की इज्जत हो और भीड़ पर गोली तब तक न चलाई जाए जब तक कि भीड़ जान लेने पर उतारू न हो जाये या आतिशजनी पर उतारू न हो जाए । यही दो शर्तें हैं । जब इन में से कोई बात हो तभी भीड़ पर गोली चले । बाकी किसी भी हालत में जनता पर गोली न ही चलनी चाहिए, निहत्थी जनता पर गोली नहीं चलनी चाहिये । कोई संशोधन आप की तरफ से अगर हो तो वह इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये जिस से मौजूदा स्थिति जो गोली चलाने की बात है, उस में सुधार हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि केवल इन्हीं दो हालतों में जो कि मैं ने बताई हैं गोली चले । फिर जब गोली चलाई भी जाए तो उसके बाद उस की न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिये और जो उस जांच का फैसला हो उस पर अमल होना चाहिये । न्यायिक जांच से ही पता चल सकता है कि गोली चलाना उचित था या अनुचित था ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: (नांदेड़) : सभानेत्री महोदया, श्री कामत ने जो बिल रखा है वह आज कल के जमाने में उचित है, इस की गर्ज थी । गर्ज इस दृष्टि से है कि जब कोई भाव या समूह गुस्सा हो जाता है तो उस के हाथ से कोई बुराई हो सकती है और उस बुराई को होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने अपने हाथ में सत्ता ले रखी है । उस हालत में वह फायरिंग का या लाठी चार्ज का सहारा लेती है । लेकिन एक बात है . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may come forward on the front benches so that he may be audible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस वाले बारी बारी से आगे आ रहे हैं ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : हम को पीछे से आगे आना पड़ता है । मेरी अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह विनती है कि ऐसा खम्भा वहां भी लगा दिया जाए ताकि हमारी आवाज वहां से सुनाई दे सके ।

हमारे कामत साहब ने 127, 128 और 129 जो सैक्शंज हैं इन को सुधारना करने का सुझाव दिया हैं । वह ठीक है । लेकिन एक बात है । स्वराज्य की मूवमैंट जब चलती थी उस वक्त भी हम लोगों को इस का अनुभव है । हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने 127 में कहा है :

"within a definite period of time to be specified in the command."

यह कभी भी अंग्रेजों के राज्य में नहीं हुआ है । मैं ने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को देखा है और पाया है कि उस में अभी तक इस मामले में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है । यह जो कानून बना था उस वक्त बना था जिस वक्त विदेशी लोग हम पर राज्य करते थे । अंग्रेज दहशत दिखा कर ही राज्य करने में विश्वास करते थे । लोगों के कल्याण के लिये वे राज्य नहीं करते थे, भलाई के लिय राज्य नहीं करते थे । लोगों को उन के प्रति नफरत थी । वे उस राज्य का विरोध करते थे । वे लोगों को समझाने बुझाने के बजाय हिंसा का सहारा लेते थे । लोग जब उस राज्य का विरोध करते थे तो बजाय लोगों को समझाने बुझाने के उन्हों ने इस कानून का सहारा लिया । आज सतरह बरस हो गए है लेकिन इस कानून में तबदीली नहीं आई है । हमारे यहां डेमोक्रसी है और हम लोगों को एजूकेशन देना है । डैमोक्रसी में दहशत

से नहीं मगज से काम लेना होता है । लोक शाही में या डेमोक्रेसी में लोगों को पढ़ाया जाता है । इसलिए जो पुराने इस में सैक्शन हैं उन का कम करने की जरूरत है और अगर कम न किये जायें तो उन में दुरुस्ती करने की गर्ज है ।

16.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

एक वक्त ऐसा आया था कि जब हम मूवमेंट चलाते थे और माब इकट्ठा होता था तो उस वक्त के कलैक्टर बिना कोई वार्निंग दिये हुए, बिना समय तथा परिस्थिति को देखे हुए गोली चलाने का हुक्म दे दिया करते थे और इस के फलस्वरूप देश में कितने ही लोग मारे जाते थे । अभी ऐसा हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन जब माब इकट्ठा हो जाए तो उस को वार्निंग देने के लिए, उस को तितर बितर होने के लिये कहने के लिए लाउड स्पीकर की गर्ज होगी । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह भी चीज अभी तक हुई है या नहीं हुई है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अभी तक इस चीज पर कहां तक अमल हुआ है । लाउड स्पीकर और दूसरे साधन जुटाने की गर्ज थी । लोगों को यह भी समझाने की जरूरत है कि हम कोई थोड़ा सा गुनाह भी कर दें तो उस के लिए कहां तक सजा होती है । इस तरह की एजूकेशन देने की इस वास्ते गर्ज है कि लोगों को पता चल जाये और वे ऐसे कोई काम न करें कि गोली चलाने की नौबत आये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जज रहे हैं । जो गुनाह करता है उस को सजा वैसी ही होनी चाहिये जो कि गुनाह करने वाले के लिए शोभाजनक हो । एक दम से गोली नहीं चलाई जानी चाहिये । माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाया है कि वाटर होज, टीयर गैस एंड लाइट केन चार्जिज एंड अदर्ज पहले इस्तेमाल हों, इन की तो गर्ज है ।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कामत साहब ने अपनी पार्टी के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ कर सुनाया है । जब विरोधी दल वाले और सत्ता में रहने वाले दोनों इस ओर ध्यान देंगे कि इस देश में हैल्दी डैमोक्रेसी पैदा हो, हैल्दी डैमोक्रेसी विकसित हो और जब दोनों की ऐसी इंटेंशन हो जायेगी तो वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान का और जनता का भला होगा ? इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि न तो बिल्कुल पुराने कानूनों को रखा जाए और न ही बिल्कुल नए कानून बनाए जायें जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है । बल्कि एक बीच का रास्ता निकाला जाए, एक मिडिल कोर्स निकाला जाए और उस दृष्टि से दुरुस्ती की जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि दुरुस्ती होनी लाजिमी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे मित्र श्री कामत ने जो बिल रखा है और जो तर्क दिये हैं, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । मैं हाथी जी से जिन के प्रति मेरे मन में बड़ी श्रद्धा है प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लें और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह इस को स्वीकार भी कर लेंगे ।

हमारे देश में व्यवस्था कायम रहे, इस गर्ज से हमें कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने होते हैं । परन्तु देखा ऐसा गया है कि अंग्रेजों के शासन में पचास सालों में जितनी .....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung..now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि अंग्रेजी राज में पचास साल में जितनी बार गोली नहीं चली, उस से अधिक बार, उस से दुगनी बार हमारे इस शासन के 17 सालों में गोली चली, 223 बार ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

कहा जाता है कि हम गांधी के अनुयायी हैं और गांधी के सिद्धान्त पर चलने वाले हैं, परन्तु देखा गया है कि अक्सर विद्यार्थियों पर गोली का उपयोग किया गया और अपने शासन को जमाए रखने के लिए गोली का उपयोग किया जाता है। अभी हाल में केरल में गोली चली जिस में जन संघ के कार्यकर्ता मारे गये। उस का कारण एक व्यक्तिगत लड़ाई थी। लेकिन मैं उस मामले में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि वह अदालत में चल रहा है। सन् 1656 में पन्ना में गोली चलायी गयी। उस का उद्देश्य क्या था। कानून में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि सीधे एक दम गोली चलायी जाए। पहले जनता को शान्तिपूर्वक तितर बितर होने का मौका देना चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं मानती तो अश्रु गैस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, पानी का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, और इस के बाद बेंत का उपयोग किया जा सकता। इस से भी भीड़ न हटे तो लाठी चार्ज कर सकते हैं। और अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो उस के बाद गोली चलायी जाए, और गोली भी 303 बन्दूक से न चलायी जाए जिस से कि सीधे आदमी मर जाता है। छर्रे का उपयोग किया जाए और वह भी पैरों में मारा जाए। ऐसे समय में वहां मजिस्ट्रेट होना चाहिए जिस से कि वह देख सके कि स्थिति क्या है। और गोली भी केवल उसी समय चलायी जाए जब कि किसी की जान जाने की अथवा काफी सम्पत्ति नष्ट होने की सम्भावना हो। पर ऐसा नहीं होता। अक्सर गोली का उपयोग चुनाव के दिनों में देहाती जनता को डराने के लिये किया जाता है और इसका उपयोग विरोधी दलों पर किया जाता है। ऐसी कुछ घटनायें हुई हैं। इस का उद्देश्य क्या है? इस का उद्देश्य होता है देहाती जनता में भय पैदा करना।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में जो बातें दी गयी हैं उनको मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लें और शक्ति का उपयोग उसी ढंग से होना चाहिए जैसा कि इस बिल में बताया गया है। हम ने अक्सर देखा है कि विद्यार्थी अपनी मांगें ले कर अपने जलूस लाते हैं। लेकिन उन की बात को ठीक ढंग से नहीं सुना जाता और उन की बातों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता और बिना सोचे समझे गोली चला दी जाती है। आठ दस साल पहले तीन दिन तक इन्दौर में गोली चली, ग्वालियर में विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चली। उन की कुछ मांगें थीं। अगर कलक्टर और सरकार उन को ठीक प्रकार से सुन लेती तो यह स्थिति पैदा न होती। लेकिन प्रायः ऐसा देखा गया है कि गोलियां अपने व्यक्तिगत संघर्ष के कारण चलायी जाती हैं। और गोली चलने के बाद जब विरोधी दलों की ओर से न्यायिक जांच के लिए आवाज उठायी जाती है, तो उस में काफी विलम्ब होता है। सरकार न्यायिक जांच नहीं करवाती। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह पक्षपात के लिए होता, यह लोगों में डर पैदा करने के लिये और अपने शासन को जमाए रखने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है।

मैं माननीय हाथी जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह ऐसा आर्डर निकालें कि यथासम्भव पुलिस को गोली चलाने की नौबत ही नहीं आनी चाहिये। स्थिति पर ठीक ढंग से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते कि भीड़ एकत्र हो कर उपद्रव खड़ा करे। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है और हम यहां प्रजातन्त्र को चलाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

हम ने देखा है कि जब साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं या ऐसे कई स्थानों पर भी यह देखा गया है जहां अपनी सरकार बना पाने की सम्भावना नहीं होती कि अक्सर हिन्दुओं पर गोली चलायी जाती है, मुसलमानों को बताने के लिए हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं, हम तुम्हारी

रक्षा करेंगे और मुसलमान भी पाकिस्तान से हथियार ले कर आते है उन का हिन्दुओं पर उपयोग करते हैं। कुछ दंगों में ऐसा देखने में आया है। तो मैं इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि जब साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हों वहां ठीक ढंग से सब बातों पर विचार कर के इस कानून का उपयोग करना चाहिए।

Shri K. C. Sharma: I shall begin my speech by quoting what Hamlet in has said. He has said:

> "If men were angels, no government would be needed. If angels were to govern men, no control external or internal would be required. But if men were to govern men, let the government govern the governed and then oblige the government to control itself."

This is the principle under which a modern democracy works, namely tnat a government controls itself. So far as our democracy is concerned, and so far as our government is concerned, it is controlled by the Constitution. The basic feature of our Constitution is that it will ensure justice, social, economic and political, and also equality of status and opportunity.

I am pained to say this. Peace is an admirable slogan, and no society can progress and no government can maintain itself and the society if peace is not maintained but peace itself is a conception of law, and the conception of law presupposes that any government worth the name should provide opportunity for progress, and for ensuring the continuance of life itself Within the last six months, I have seen ragged, naked and starving children weeping and undesirable and bad characters being employed to tease the women at the ration shops. Do you expect that peace should be maintained and for that purpose the magistrate should be allowed to order firing on the miserable women and the hungry children? What for is the government if men go hungry and women go naked? Of what use is law then? Law presupposes a certain level of subsistence for all. The hungry will have no use for grandeur or glory or peace or liberty. The illiterate man has no use for the newspaper. The ignorant man has no use for public opinion. Therefore, what is the necessity now? The necessity in the historical background is a revolution. Whether you keep law and order, or whether you employ the police or the military, if you cannot provide them with food, if you cannot provide them with opportunities for progress, if you cannot porvide the status to man to feel as a man and as a respectable creature, then the outcome of the historical process would be revolution and nothing short of that. The only alternative is to create public opinion. How is public opinion created in a democracy?—through the newspapers and through public demonstrations. How is a public demonstration then to be objected to? Does anybody expect that the studens, who have been working for a full year and are denied the right to sit at an examination, can be asked to work down the street like sheep? It is impossible. It is not worth living if they have to walk down the street like sheep. They must cry, disturb the peace. What is peace if a man cannot behave as a man?

Therefore, I beg to state that a situation has arisen when creative initiative and intelligent measures are necessary to bring in a new era in India. And that requires all the human effort, all the human intelligence all the human goodwill. A new page has to be turned. Otherwise the continuance of things as they are is an impossible proposition and it will not be allowed.

Therefore I agree with the principle underlying the Bill though I do not agree with the provisions as Shri Kamath has proposed. They have to be imporved and I hope he will accept some amendments.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I fully endorse the views expressed and the arguments advanced by Shri Kamath and I wholeheartedly support his Bill. I would like to make a request to Shri Kamath to send a copy of his speech to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nad. I cannot vouchsafe whether it will have any impact on him, but it may do some good.

Recently our State has been awarded the first prize for being first in implementing the family planning programme of the Government. I think that if there is any prize instituted for these shameful excesses indulged in by the police, the unquestionable recipient would be my State.

We heard about the excesses indulged in by the civilian population in the recent languages upsurge in my State. I would earnestly urge upon the Home Minister here to institute a complete judicial enquiry into this matter. I would go to the extent of saying that there was not a single instance where the people indulged in any kind of excess without sufficient provocation, uncalled for provocation from the side of the police. That is everywhere the case.

In my own constituency in Tiruchengode, a small boy, Pauneerselvani aged 12 was shot dead coldbloodedly. Even Gen. Dyer would have hesitated to indulge in such an act.

Mr. Speaker: There might be some instances or cases ....

Shri S. Kandappan: In a different context I am telling you.

Mr. Speaker: In a different context also .....

Shri S. Kandappan: I am not going into the details of the enquiry that took place there. I am telling this to draw attention....

Mr. Speaker: If views are expressed on a subject that is *sub judice*, on incidents that are being investigated, that prejudices the enquiry.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am telling this in a different context. In the firing that took place there, even according to the police report itself, tear gas was not used, and the excuse for that is that they did not have tear gas there in the police station. Such a lame excuse!

Four people in all were shot dead. I do not want to go into details, but speak only what is pertinent to this Bill. In Pollachi they used machine guns, and in Madurai there were reports, and even pictures appeared in newspapers, that students were chased into their rooms into the hostel and there were blood stains in the rooms.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): On a point of order. When there is an enquiry going on, how can he narrate all these things here?

Shri S. Kandappan: I am not at all speaking of the enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: He is not speaking about the enquiry, but enquiries are being held about those incidents, and therefore we would be prejudicing those enquiries. It is not fair to refer to those things and express opinions about the merits of those cases.

Shri S. Kandappan: I abide by your ruling. I am not referring to specific matters, but I say that if at all firing is called for, there are certain cases where the fact is so obvious....

Mr. Speaker: General references he make that there have been excesses, that would be a different thing, but not particular cases which are under investigation.

Shri S. Kandappan: Yes, I think that all these were sent to the Home Minister and other Ministers concerned and there were reports of excesses in all the places.

I am not going to invoke the name of Gandhiji. The country knows very well that the Congress, the ruling party, has disowned him as soon as his ashes were immersed in the holy rivers. But I certainly appeal to the

sense of human dignity and decency to reserve the bravery of our policemen and our army for our enemies and not for our civilian population.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): All kinds of arguments have been put forward in support of this Bill. It has been said that the Father of the Nation was a follower of ahimsa, and so a Bill like this should be adopted. Unfortunately the prince of ahimsa fell a prey to the bullet of an assassin. Unfortunately, the prince of peace, Christ, was nailed to the cross. Therefore, I think that arguments based on such premises do not hold good.

I think the whole approach to this problem has to be psychological. Psychology tells us that men are made of heat as well as light. Unfortunately, light predominates sometimes and heat takes the upper hand sometimes. Heat comes into play when the arts of demagogy are exercised on the *demos*, the people, the populace or the public.

The art of demagogy is a very dangerous art and a very fascinating art, and also sometimes a very beneficial art, but sometimes demagogy makes us do things which will never do any good. Therfore, we have to save this Government against these spellbinders, these demagogues, who inject heat into the population and make them do things which they would not do if their commonsense prevails, if their normal wisdom prevails, if their normal actions were the rule.

What happens? People have been talking about students, about linguistic troubles, about communal troubles, about betterment levy troubles, about all these troubles. How have these troubles arisen? They are the result of the art of the spellbinder who can paint a picture to the populace which the populace is not able to understand, and therefore they are led to do things which are not always in conformity with their tenets.

I would have understood the Bill very much if Shri Kamath had said that we should do away with firing altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If he had said let the fire arms be banned, let there be no resort to fire arms, I would have understood it and I would have thought he was taking a step forward. But on the other hand, Mr. Kamath has given us a whole series of tortures whole schemes of tortures. For instance, he says that people should be treated with water hoses; people should be treated with tear gas; people should be treated to charge. I think Sir that the Chinese are known to be the masters of torture, of human torture. I think Mr. Kamath has also devised a system of tortures for our police: water hoses; tear gas; and all these other things. If these do not serve the purpose, he says, we should have recourse to firing, of course after giving notice beforehand....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You do not want to give notice?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Straightaway firing—that is what he wants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know what is in his mind. Can he say whether this notice can still the surging passions of the crowds which are gathering there?

Therefore, I would say this to Mr. Kamath. If he meant well by democracy; if he meant well by the people, he should say that all these things should go, that we should disband the police, we should not have recourse to any of these things that will produce suffering. If he were to bring forward a Bill of that kind I would be the first to support him because I would say that I am a pacifist and I am supporting a pacifist. But this kind of thing is neither fish

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

nor flesh nor foul; it is neither here nor there. I think it is something which only Mr. Kamath can understand, which ordinary people cannot understand.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, with a mother's heart, Mr. Kamath has brought this Bill because whenever such incidents happen it is somebody's child, somebody's father, somebody's brother or somebody's husband, who is hit. We agree with the provisions of this Bill. But I ask Mr. Kamath whether it is possible for the Government to have all these provisions, tear gas, etc. in all the police stations. I would advise the Government that when they anticipate such troubles, they should rush these things to the trouble spots. But at the same time we must see that rowdyism and goondaism are sternly dealt with. We have seen such incidents. I need not mention here how some people poured petrol and set people on fire and they were burnt to death. In these days it is not safe even for police people to work. In my constituency in 1962 there was a clash between two sections of workers. The Superintendent of police—all credit to him—had a human touch; he had a human heart. He was a person who would never open fire to kill people. But a situation arose, unanticipated, wherein he had to resort to police firing and one person died but 200-300 were saved, because the people were armed with spears and daggers and what not. There was a regular battle, warfare going on and the situation could not have been controlled unless he decided like that. During these troubles in Madras I read some kind of bullets or billets, whatever it is, were found out. It should be seen whether they could be used so that a person will not be killed but will not be able to move about for some time. Government should devise some such thing and discover such a thing at the earliest so that those things could be used. Firing should be taken up in the last resort only. To maintain law and order, and where so much of damage to human life and property is involved, in the last resort, firing may be done. With these words, I resume my seat.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill in respect of which my hon. friend Shri Kamath has categorically called upon the Minister either to accept it or reject it. So, the hon. Minister is in a difficult position. But let me tell the hon. Minister and the hon. Members of the House that this Bill does not dispense with the use of arms and the use of force. That is one important thing. The use of arms is already sanctioned by the Act. It is already in the Act. This Bill only seeks to amend that Act. The only point is, under what circumstances firing can be restored to: under what conditions and circumstances firing will be better justified, and those are the points which have been touched by the hon. Member in the present Bill. Are the Government going to consider those points or not? That is one point. Do you feel that there are already the rules and regulations under the Act, and that there is no scope at all for modifying these conditions? If that is so, don't you make rules and regulations under the Act and ask the police officers to follow them before they resort to firing? Where is the necessity to make the rules and give instructions to the officers under this Act, if you feel there is no modification necessary? Even for the purpose of investing the officers with powers you have made certain rules under the Act. It means that in spite of the law, there are certain things which the administrative authority should understand in a proper way before they discharge their functions and make use of the provision to resort to firing. If that aspect is to be considered, then you will have to see that Shri Kamath has placed before the House certain considerations for embodying them in the Act. So, the better course for you is to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, sit there and consider the Bill

in all aspects. I shall now place before you certain specific points for your kind consideration.

I will take only one or two small instances. In clause 4, section 129 of the principal Act has been referred to, and the suggestion is that for the words "If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed," the words, "If any such assembly cannot be dispersed by means and methods aforementioned" shall be substituted. This amendment has to be carefully noted. Then, I shall refer to clause 3 of the Bill which seeks to amend section 128 of the principal Act. It reads thus:

> "the words 'or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse' shall be omitted."

Secondly, as I said, there is clause 4 which seeks to amend section 129 of the principal Act omitting the words "If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed" and substituting them with the words "If any such assembly cannot be dispersed by means and methods aforementioned." What is suggested is, for maintaining the public order and security, all other means and methods already provided for should be first employed, namely, by the magistrate of the highest rank who may call upon the crowd to disperse. All the means mentioned earlier should be used before firing is ultimately resorted to. Shri Kamath's idea is that those means are already there, and those methods are also contemplated; that they must confine themselves first to the measures "aforesaid." It is very important. The authorities must first see whether the conditions which are mentioned in the first part of section 129 are themselves compiled with or not. Or, whether government contemplate some other conditions also—that should be made clear. In that case, they are leaving it vague and the police officers have to go by surmise only, or discretion. These are some points which ought to make government think. If they consider it properly, they will be enabling thier officers to discharge their dufy better and in a less objectionable manner. If these conditions are properly shifted, there will be better justification for resorting to firing. From that point of view, here is a Bill which government should consider as carefully and minutely as possible, Government are dealing with their own subjects who are innocent persons. When their lives are in danger of being lost, government should see whether the conditions they have prescribed are complete or any change is required. From that point of view, government will be better advised to agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, where these details can be thrashed out.

17 hrs.

Shri Hathi: Sir, Mr. Kamath has proposed amendments to sections 127, 128 and 129 of the Cr. P.C. In doing so, he has accepted in principle that in cases where it isnecessary, subject to certain safeguards only, firing should be resorted to. Dr. Aney also asked whether the government have any such provisions or not in the rules. The question here is not about the provision in rules. The question relates to the amendment of a law and when you provide in a law a certain thing, it become a statutory provision which should be followed under all circumstances.

Mr. Kamath talked of the philosophy of *ahimsa* and blamed "the so-called followers of Mahatma Gandhi" resorting to firing. He also referred to the number of firing incidents and said they have increased after independence. He wanted me to give the figures as to how many firings were resorted. It is a way peculiar to Mr. Kamath, because he is a very able parliamentarian, who will try to throw the burden on somebody else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not get the information from the library. They have got a army of Secretaries and they should give the information.

Shri Hathi: He wanted me to support his case that the number of firing incidents has increased after independence. That statement, I can show from facts, is not correct. The number of firing incidents has not at all increased after independence. I have got the figures with me. Shri Kamath also referred to a statement. That statement was in reply to a question asking information about all commissions of enquiry under the Public Commission of Enquiry Act, 1950.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Including police firings.

Shri Hathi: Yes, including police firing. But I have got figures here and I will show that wherever firing had been resorted to and wherever enquiries had been held, judicial or magisterial, in most cases they have been justified. If they are not justified, the Government is certainly sorry for a firing which is not justified and the Government would take action against the officers concerned.

I may like to make it clear that nobody likes firing. We do not want firing and shoot people unnecessarily or with, as has been said by some hon. Members, any political motive. Far from it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Shoot at sight and shoot to kill" were the orders in 1956.

Shri Hathi: It is resorted to only if it is necessary for maintenance of law and order that it has to be done, and that too is done reluctantly. The number of cases of firing in 1948, was 100. In 1949 it was 77, 80 in 1950, 49 in 1951, 52 in 1952, 61 in 1953, 70 in 1954....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For the Union Territories or for the whole of India?

An hon. Member: Have you the figures of the States also?

Shri Hathi: I am giving you figures for the country. I will also give the figures about enquiries. Out of 263 enquiries that we had ordered from 1959 to 1964—I am talking of the latest—two cases where it was a judicial enquiry and nine other cases where it was a magisterial enquiry, a total of 11 cases out of 263 cases where we ordered an enquiry, were declared unjustified.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In how many cases were there no enquiries at all?

Shri Hathi: I am only giving this data with a view to make it clear that firing has not been resorted to merely for the sake of firing. It is with great care that this power has to be exercised. I am absolutely one with all the Members who have expressed this, that wherever firing has to be resorted to it should be done with great care and caution.

Shri Kamath also said that the late Home Minister, Shri Pantji, misled or misguided the House when he said that the Government had almost accepted all the recommendations. I have here the relevant documents. I have a copy of his speech also. What Pantji said was that all the principles which they had stated except one—that was, enquiry in every case of firing which was not accepted—had been incorporated in the Police Manual. That is what he said. I am still prepared to say that almost all the recommendations that were made were incorporated in the Police Manual, excepting one, which is that there should be an inquiry into every firing incident. Government have not accepted that recommendation because they thought that in the case of every incident of firing we cannot have a judicial inquiry. But he was not wrong and he never misguided the House when he said that they were unanimous recommendations of the committee and they have been accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request the Minister to read out from the Police Manual?

Shri Hathi: I thank Shri Kamath for paying me a compliment for being a reasonable man. I would be reasonable and I would try to convince him by reason that the amendments that he seeks to make are not possible. I will come to them, rather than being emotional because the subject of firing naturally rouses the emotion of everybody. Even the person who has ordered the firing himself feels that he should not have done it. But when duty requires him to do it, he has to do it. If we look at the emotional party of it, every Member in the House, every person outside, will resent firing. We also resent it. But the question is whether the particular provisions or amendments which he seeks to make, whether those safeguards could be incorporated in the law.

After all, what does the law provide? The law provides discretion to the officer. If you read sections 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they refer to the discretion of the officer. If the officer feels that an unlawful assembly is likely to be a danger, then he has to order firing. Now let us take these amendments and see their effect. The first amendment refers to the incorporation of the words "within a definite period of time to be specified in the command".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept the amendment moved by Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Hathi: First let me take up the amendment of Shri Kamath. Section 127(1) says:

> "Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a policestation may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly."

Shri Kamath wants the addition of the words "within a definite period of time to be specified in the command". Now, at whose discretion is this period of time to be mentioned? The police officer, or the magistrate or somebody else? It may be that the magistrate or the police officer may give only two minutes, although according to my discretion, or Shri Kamath's discretion, or any other person's discretion 10 minutes should have been given. Looking to the nature of the bahaviour of the crowd, looking to the nature of the damage that is likely to be caused to prpoerty, it may be that some people may say that 10 minutes should have been given, while the officer on the spot gives only 2 minutes. It is a question of discretion. What is the basic thing? The basic thing is that discretion has to be used, in one way or the other. Whether he fires immediately or he gives some time, some discretion has to be used. It may be that a crowd of 1,000 unruly people are already in the act of setting fire to certain buildings. If statutorily a time limit is fixed, whether it is 2 minutes, 5 minutes or 10 minutes, the magistrate or the police officer cannot order firing until that prescribed time is over. In the mean while, the crowd may set fire to many buildings or cause other damage to property. Therefore, how can we say that in every case the time-limit should be prescribed and it should be observed by asking the crowd to disperse before ordering firing? As Shri Kamath is also a reasonable man, I am putting reason beofre him. The question is, if a crowd is in the act of setting fire to buildings is the police or magistrate expected to give them time of ten minutes before they disperse? If they give two minutes, it may be said that two minutes was insufficient, they should have given ten minutes. Ultimately it is the discretion of the officer who has to give the order.

I am dealing with the actual reasoning of the wording of the amendment, whether it is practical and feasible. I shall come later to the Police Manual.

[Shri Hathi]

Shri Kamath wants me to deal with that part and I shall certainly do that.

Then, the second provision is:—

> "the words 'or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse' shall be omitted;".

Now, if the Police reach a particular spot, the crowd is already gathered and as I said, is in the act of doing damage or setting fire, if the Police have to give ten minutes time to disperse; then only they have to take action, it means that the crowd will be at liberty to do anything it likes for all those ten minutes while the people there will not have any power to do anything. As I will just show that in the Manual we have included these things; we have said that minimum force should be used with all the other modes, namely, light cane charges or tear gas wherever possible should be used. They are there; I will be coming to that. But to provide it in the law, to make a statutory provision is not possible.

Shri Kamath has said that before firing is resorted to water-hose etc. should be used. He says:—

> "Provided that no fire-arms shall be used by the police to disperse the unlawful assembly, unless earlier all attempts to disperse such assembly by use of the water-hose" etc.

Suppose, there is a small village with 10,000 or 5,000 of population where for getting water from a well people have even to go two miles and there is a communal riot. I am not against the spirit; I am all for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You accept the principle.

Shri Hathi: Yes, I am all for that; but the question is: Do we make a statutory provision that before you use fire-arms, you should have used water-hose? As I said, suppose there is a village where there is communal tension and water has to be fetched from two miles away even for drinking purpose, to make a statutory provision saying that use water-hose and then only use arms, it is impossible. It is not possible. What is possible is discretion and that discretion we have incorporated in the Police Manual. That we have done; but he definitely wants that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You read it.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. So far as the discretion is concerned, so far as the possibility is concerned, we have already included it in the rules; but, so far as the statutory provision is concerned, it cannot be included because it will mean that if anybody uses fire-arms without using water-hose, he will be guilty of a breach of the law and will, therefore, be held responsible.

Shri Kamath has argued very well and when he was arguing I could see that Members wanted that this provision should be incorporated. I was only waiting for my turn to explain to the House whether it is possible to provide statutorily that water-hose should be used before you resort to firing. What to do if there is no water?

Then he says about tear gas. That also we have provided in the rules. It is there in the Manual. But my objection is to making a statutory provision.

Then, he comes to the third thing. There, I think, Shri Kamath has absolutely forgotten that section 129 does not relate to the Police; it relates to the armed forces. He has said:—

> "In section 129 of the principal Act, for the words "If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed", the words, "If any such assembly cannot be dispersed by means and methods aforementioned".

that is, water-hose and all these things. He should also understand that when armed forces are called, it is under quite a different situation and you do not want the armed forces to be put under this limitation. It seems to me that Shri Kamath has not thought of this point. Section 127 and 128 deal with the Police, but section 129 is about dispersing an assembly by the armed forces. I do not think that even Shri Kamath wants this provision of water-hose, tear-gas, lathi charge and all that for the armed forces. The armed forces are called under very extra-ordinary circumstances.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is section 128 and not 129.

Shri Hathi: You have said, section 129.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The earlier one relates to section 128.

Shri Hathi: Then, so far as his report is concerned, I will read it. Now, about the Police Manual, I would draw, in particular, the attention of Dr. Aney, my revered learned friend, to this. Firstly, it is mentioned that the dispersal of unlawul assemblies should be done strictly according to the provisions of law. Then, all attempts must be made to persuade the crowd to disperse voluntarily before force is used. Further, before firing is opened, other forms of force like arrest or lathi-charge or tear-gas should be tried. There should be no firing over the head because there is the danger of innocent persons being killed nor should there be use of blank fires because this further excites the crowd or the use of buck-shot because it is ineffective. It is also mentioned that it should be on the lower part of the body and not at the head. So, the Police Manual includes all these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When was it done?

Shri Hathi: So far as the conducting of inquiry of justified and unjustified firings is concerned, I have already given the figures.

So far as the amendment of this Act is concerned, I am afraid, that it is not possible or feasible at all. You cannot make any statutory provision. Supposing the time should be given, then at whose discretion? Therefore, I oppose the Bill because it is impossible to have these statutory provisions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a unique occasion when Members on both sides of the House, including the Minister, have accepted the principle of my Bill and it stands to reason, therefore that the Minister should not oppose the motion for consideration of the measure at this stage—this is the consideration stage—he may do so at a later stage.

Before I come to details, I would like to answer two or three points which have been raised my my hon. friends in the House. Shri Khadilkar, who is an adept in putting things in his own way, which is sometimes not very convincing, said that all Governments depend for their existence on the use of force. It means, force is the sanction for every Government. I do not dispute that contention at all. As a matter of fact, my Bill recognises the necessity sometimes for the police to use force on certain occasions. But I wanted to drive home the point by saying that it is more so in the case of this Government—all Governments depend on force—which swears by the name of Mahatma Gandhi so often in every election and on every conceivable occasion, and so they should be more careful about the matter. That is the point I was driving home.

Prof. Sharma in his academic fashion, said that if I brought forward a Bill banning the use of force, he would support me entirely. I know that even then he will not support me. I do not want to bring forward such a Bill because I know Government has

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

got to function—today his Party Government is there; probably, tomorrow my Party Government may come and the day after Mr. Ranga's Party Government may be there . . .

Shri Hathi: We are functioning well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Every Government has to function. But the point I was trying to make was this, which I hope will convince my friends, Mr. Khadilkar and Prof. Sharma, that this power to use force, which is vested in the magistrates and the police to deal with unlawful assemblies, should be subject to certain restraints and safeguards.

My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar also tried to make out the point that during the short term of my party's Ministry in Travancore-Cochin, in 1954, the Government used force indiscriminately. I want him to make sure of his facts before he comes forward to make such a statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not care for facts.

Shri Khadilkar: That was te allegation made by Dr. Lohia on which your Government resigned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even Dr. Lohia did not make that statement. I want to make this clear to my hon. friend. There was only one instance when the police there opened fire. Dr. Lohia who was then a member of the PSP demanded the automatic resignation of the Ministry. His stand was that whenever there was a firing by the police, the Government of the day must resign automatically without any inquiry. We were opposed to that. The party appointed a committee, and the conference that met in Nagpur did not endorse Dr. Lohia's point of view. The Ministry there resigned not because of or the pressure brought to bear by Dr. Lohia, or because his point of view had been accepted, but because for other reasons; the party had rejected Dr. Lohia's point of view and they appointed a committee of which I had the honour to be the chairman; the party government there resigned not because of the firing, not because of the pressure brought to bear upon the Government in that connection, but because the party which had been co-operating with the Government of my party in Travancore-Cochin withdrew its co-operation.

I might also state in this connection that ours is the only party which had apologised to the people of Travancore-Cochin for the firing which unfortunately had been resorted to by the police during the Government by my party. No other party Government, no other Government in any State, has apologised to the people for any firing even on a single occasion. Even in Bombay, when there was mass firing or mass murder, so to say, the Government there did not apologise to the people.

I would only, therefore, ask the Government once again, and the hon. Minister and the Congress Party to ponder over these matters very carefully and ensure that these powers vested in the magistracy and the police are made subject to the safeguards which I have sought to provide for in this Bill.

The hon. Minister might say that those safeguards are there in the rules or in the manual. But what is not in a law is not justiciable. If it is statutorily provided for, then any citizen can go to a court of law because it is justiciable, and can see to it that any erring officer or even an errant Minis-

ter who had wrongly given orders for firing is brought to book.

That was why the party committee's recommendations had been approved by my party. My party, the PSP, meeting in Gaya in 1955, had approved of all the committee's recommendations *in toto*. And the party had clearly recognised this fact also As regards the responsibility of the Ministry, the party held:

> "We see no reason why its fate or its career should be made to depend upon the action of an erring policeman."

So, we had recognised this aspect also that the police might have erred in firing or the magistrate might have erred in firing, in which case the Ministry need not resign. But the Ministry was bound to resign where as in the case of Bombay in 1956 the Chief Minister of that State, according to the statemen made in his House by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, had issued orders to "shoot sight and shoot to kill". Had there been a judicial inquiry, this would have been proved, and the Government itself would have been forced to resign. But they did not resign. I make bold to say that the Congress Party only wants to establish a police raj in this country. . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If they sincerely do not wish to establish a police raj, the least that they should do is to support my motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. Other things may happen later on in regard to the passing of the Bill; it does not matter.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration".

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13] **[hrs. 17.33**

AYES

Alvares, Shri	Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar	Rajaram, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Ramabadran, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem	Kandappan, Shri S.	Ranga, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Koya, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Lahri Singh, Shri	Shinkre, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar	Singh, Shri Y. D.
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Manoharan, Shri	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Himmatsinhji, Shri	Omkar Singh, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand	Pattnayak, Shri Kishen	

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.	Dubey, Shri R. G.
Basumatari, Shri	Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Ering, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Chavda, Shrimati Joraben	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Chuni Lal, Shri	Guha, Shri A. G.
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri	Dafle, Shri	Heda, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Dandeker, Shri N.	Hem Raj, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Das, Shri N. T.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Dighe, Shri	Jamir, Shri S. G.

Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Medi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri Gokul
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Nanda, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Siva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is Ayes 29; Noes* 106.

The motion was negatived.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गोलियां चलाओ

17.33½ hrs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COMPOSITION) BILL

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 16 members, namely Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri K. L. More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More, Shri V. C. Parashar, Shri Jagannath Rao, Shri S. C. Samanta, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Sheo Narain, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, Shri T. H. Sonavane, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri K. K. Warior and Shri Shree Narayan Das, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue the next day.

15.33½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDIA'S OFFER FOR TALKS WITH PAKISTAN ON KUTCH BORDER AND SUBSEQUENT REFUSAL OF PAKISTAN TO WITHDRAW FROM KANJARKOT

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the

*The vote of Shri Shashi Ranjan could not be recorded as his name did not appear on the Photo-copy.

following matter of urgent public importance, and I request him to make a statement thereon:

"India's offer for Talks with Pakistan on Kutch Border and subsequent refusal of Pakistan to withdraw from Kanjarkot."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): There has been a comparative lull on the Kutch-Sind border for the last sixty hours except for some desultory firing.

Yesterday, the Pakistan Government proposed to our High Commissioner in Karachi that there should be a ceasefire followed by a meeting at official level for tha restoration of the *status quo ante* and thereafter, there should be higher level talks to discuss the boundary question. We have sent an affirmative reply to this and suggested that the ceasefire should take effect as early as possible. We are awaiting further information from our High Commissioner in Karachi.

The Government of India's position has been made clear in the statements made by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister in Parliament on the 12th April. We are prepared to have talks with the Pakistan Government but in any talks we shall take the firm position that the Kanjarkot post set up only recently should be disbanded by Pakistan. Our point of view regarding Kanjarkot remains unchanged.

I hope the House will appreciate that it will not be expedient to say much more on the subject until we have had a further communication from Pakistan. I shall, take the earliest opportunity of making a fuller statement before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know from the hon. Minister why it is that yesterday the authorities who explained the Indian stand clarified that India was not putting forward any pre-conditions for the Indo-Pak. talks and today we were told in the House by our Prime Minister that the only condition which he insisted upon was the vacation of Kanjarkot post has to be acceeded to. May I know why our spokesman deal with such important matters in this manner?

Shri Swaran Singh: The position as stated on the floor of the House is the correct position. I have enunciated it again and if any spokesman at any level has made a statement contrary to that or the Press has misunderstood him, we should rely upon the statements that are made here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will you take them to task? I am told that even Mr. L. K. Jha has explained this. I would like to know if this is true. If so will you take any steps? These are delicate matters; they should not be handled in this manner.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with the hon. Member that whoever explains it should take good care to see that our position is correctly projected . . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It seems that Pakistan is actively following Mao's dictum: first occupy a piece of territory; then lay your claim on the territory with all the force at your command. We have apprehensions that the refusal of Pakistan to withdraw from Kanjarkot is the starting point for a fullscale aggression against India. In that context, may I know particularly from the Prime Minister —it would be better if he told us— whether the Government have probed into the far flung intentions of Pakistan; and secondly, whether Government are prepared to face any eventuality that might be launched by Pakistan alone or that might be launched jointly by Pakistan and China?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Whatever the intentions of Pakistan might be, we have to take special care on our side and I have no doubt that in so far as

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Kanjarkot is concerned, our position is firm and remains firm. In the meeting which would be held we would definitely press our point of view that it has to be vacated. In regard to any further eventuality—whatever might happen; there might be a major attack or something like that and all that kind of thing—certainly the country should be prepared.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: Our information is that Pakistan is not ready to vacate Kanjarkot. Are we going to have talks with Pakistan before she vacates. . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should proceed in an orderly manner. Question might be put. Answers would be given. All the others should sit silent.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, whatever the eventuality, the country should certainly be prepared to face it and the Government will give it the most immediate attention.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been replied to. My question was very specific: whether we are going to have the talks **if Pakistan does** not vacate Kanjarkot, **and she does** not propose to vacate Kanjarkot as matters stand today.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not received any reply from them. In case they take up that attitude, than we will decide accordingly. But at present there is the talk, and we have accepted it, and we have sent our reply in the affirmative, and we will be prepared to meet them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 12 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी हाउस में, इसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि जब तक हम कंजरकोट वापस नहीं ले लेते और जब तक पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट का सारा इलाका नहीं छोड़ देता, तब तक हम किसी भी कीमत पर उस से बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह इस बात के लिए कहां तक तयार हैं और कंजरकोट के इलाके में भूमि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, वह सारी जो भूमि कितनी है—कितनी भूमि पर उस ने कब्जा किया हुआ है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं ने यह बात कही थी। और वह अब भी है कि हमारी यह शर्त है कि कंजरकोट खाली होना चाहिए और, जैसा कि मैं ने आप से कहा है, हम उस बात पर पूरी तरह से अड़े रहेंगे, उस को कहेंगे और उस पर जोर देंगे। बातचीत के बारे में मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था कि अगर बातचीत होगी, तो हम उस में इस बात को रखेंगे और कहेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जब तक पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट को खाली नहीं करेगा, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is not what he said. He said we are not prepared to talk unless Kajarkot is vacted. That is the point.

Shri Hem Baru: Kanjarkot should be vacated, and Pakistan does not propose to vacate it, as it is. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapore): There is a definite change in the attitude.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप उस दिन की कार्यवाही को पढ़ेंगे, तो आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साफ शब्दों में यह कहा था कि जब तक पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट खाली नहीं करेगा, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें, मिनिस्टर साहब को उन के स्टेटमेंट से कन्फ्रन्ट करें और उन से जवाब लें, मगर माननीय सदस्य आराम से और एक एक कर के चलें। ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि सब माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जायें और बोलने लग जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर आया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नहीं आया है। मैं ने यह पूछा है कि कंजरकोट में कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस दिन जो यह उत्तर दिया था कि जब तक पाकिस्तान पूरा इलाका खाली नहीं कर देता, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे, उन्हों ने उस के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को जमीन के बारे में पता है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This question arose the other day and I gave very definite information that they hold two-posts —standing posts—one being Kanjarkot and the other is what they call Ding, 1,300 yards and 2,000 yards and 2,000 yards. These are the two points. There is no question of any area where they have occupied and where they have got their forces ranged towards the whole area. That is not so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो यह कहा था कि जब तक पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट को खाली नहीं करेगा, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे, उस का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने उन के स्टेटमेंट से उन को कन्फ्रन्ट किया और उस का जो जवाब आया, वह भी सुन लिया। अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 12 तारीख को साफ कहा था कि जब तक पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट खाली नहीं करेगा, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे। मुझे इस बात का उत्तर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप के प्रति आदर के कारण बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरा काम नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): From the statement made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs I find that desultory firng is going on. I also find that they have occupied Kanjarkot and also Ding. Now, I do not understand how our talks are going to materialise, because, to me it seems that we are confronted with the same situation as we have in the Ladakh area. They have military posts and we say we shall talk to them only if they vacate the military posts. But they do not vacate and they do not accept the Colombo proposals. I do not understand how we are going to get these things vacated --Kanjarkot and Ding—and how we are going to stop the desultory firing which may flare up into active firing any time. I want to know from the Minister of External Affairs how these two positions are going to be reconciled and how these talks which they are going to have are going to materialise.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. member has expressed doubts as to whether these talks will take place and if

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they take place, whether what we are trying to achieve will be achieved or not. I share his doubt. At the moment, there was a proposal to which we have sent a reply. There is no further reply from Pakistan. I would not like to anticipate what is going to happen or what we should do. At any rate, I would appeal to hon. members that when negotiations are going on, I should not be asked to state publicly as to what should be our attitude in the negotiations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 12 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साफ शब्दों में कहा था और सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जब तक हम कंजरकोट का इलाका खाली नहीं करवा लेते, तब तक हम किसी भी कीमत पर बातचीत नहीं करेंगे। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम उन से बात करेंगे और उस में इस का जिक्र भी करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस रोज जो वचन दिया था और आज वह जो बात कह रहे हैं, उन दोनों में अन्तर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह साफ शब्दों में फिर आश्वासन दें कि जब तक पाकिस्तान हमारे इलाके को खाली नहीं कर देता, तब तक हम उस से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न वह होता है, जिस में मैं रिड्रैस दे सकूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस दिन यह बात नहीं कही थी कि हम पाकिस्तान से तब तक बातचीत नहीं करेंगे, जब तक कि हम उस से यह बात तय नहीं कर लेते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This needs clarification, because a wrong impression will be created outside that there is a shift in our position. On that day he definitely said that we will not have any talks with Pakistan unless Kanjarkot was vacated.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The External Affairs Minister has appealed to all of us that we should not embarrass him by making him say things which he might afterwards think he should not have said. The same thing applies to them also. Sometime ago, the Prime Minister was good enough to call the leaders of various groups into a conference and suggested that we should try to cooperate with him. We have been trying to do that. From what has been said repeatedly by some of the members on this side, it is clear that there seems to be some clear shift—how far, it is for him to decide and for you also to observe. He said, without their vacating Kanjarkot there would not be any talks. Now they have agreed to these talks without any such pre-condition at all. It is very unfortunate that they should have chosen to take this new stand, while appealing to us for cooperation, without sending for us, taking counsel with us and giving us an opportunity of knowing their mind in a manner which would not be prejudicial to the national interests.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My point of order is this. All these questions put by Mr. Kachhavaiya and others arose from the reply given by the Prime Minister when he said, in reply to a specific question, that we are not going to have any negotiations with Pakistan unless Kanjarkot is vacated. Today all these questions are being put on the basis of that answer given by the Prime Minister. Is it open to the Minister of External Affairs to say that we are having negotiations, it is a very delicate matter and we should not put him in an embarrassing position? I want your

clear ruling on this point. We want a clear assurance that we will not negotiate with Pakistan unless Kanjarkot is vacated. That assurance has come from the Prime Minister. Why should the External Affairs Minister try to hush up the matter? Let the Prime Minister, Sir, answer it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What I said was this. So far as Kanjarkot is concerned, it is our firm intention that their standing posts will not be allowed to continue there. We stick to that position. I have said that we stick to that position and we will stick to it. Of course, for removing it, we shall take appropriate action after talking due account of the time factor and other circumstances. In the meantime if there are any talks and there is any suggestion that we should desist from such a course, then we shall make it a condition that Kanjarkot should be vacated. Otherwise talks cannot proceed. I have made it quite clear that in the meanwhile if talks are held we will pres our point of view that Kanjarkot has to be vacated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): And, you will break off.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And break off talks later on as soon as we find in the discussions that they are not prepared to accept it. This is our position. I would request the House to consider this. After all, we should not refuse to talk to them if they want to, but in the talks we have to refer to the stand which we have taken (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Will they take appropriate steps to recover Kanjarkot?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : जो इन का टैक्स्ट है उस को मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुना दूं ....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन की नीति हर रोज बदलती रहती है । कल कुछ नीति थी । और आज कुछ और हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल मैम्बर कर रहे हैं, उन्हों ने पढ़ कर भी सुनाया है । रेणु चक्रवर्ती साहिबा ने भी पढ़ा है । बार बार पढ़ने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी में कहा था ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं पढ़ कर बताता हूं और आप देखें कि क्या इस के दूसरे माने हो सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे माने हो सकते हैं या नहीं इस को देखना मेरा काम नहीं है । यह मेरा काम नहीं है कि मैं कोई फैसला दूं । आप को मैं सवाल करने की इजाजत दूंगा । जिन मैम्बरों के नाम हैं वे सवाल कर सकते हैं । इस से अधिक नहीं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरा भी नाम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप का भी नाम है तो आप को भी बुला लूंगा ।

Shri P. B. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, in the face of the deepening crisis created by the provocations of Pakistan on different frontiers of India, will the Government set all our misgivings and doubts at case by affirming strongly that Government will face the situation with firmness and strength as is expected of an independent nation?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes Sir.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : पाकिस्तान का यह कहना है कि वह बिना शर्त बातचीत करेगा । साथ ही साथ कंजरकोट जिस का क्षेत्रफल सरकार के पहले कथन के मुताबिक करीब तेरह हजार एकड़ है, उस को वह खाली करने को तैयार नहीं है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का यह कहना है कि कंजरकोट पर हम कोई बातचीत या समझौता नहीं

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

करेंगे। ऐसी सूरत में यह जो बातचीत करने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है, उस बातचीत का आधार क्या होगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह भी एक मसला है। अगर कंजरकोट के बारे में कुछ बात ही करनी है तो बातचीत से ही कुछ पता चलेगा कि क्या उन का रुख है, क्या वे करना चाहते हैं। कुछ तो उन्हों ने प्वाइंट्स दिये है, दो तीन प्वाइन्ट्स दिये हैं। बातचीत उसी के आधार पर होगी। इस को हटाना है या नहीं हटाना है, रखना है, नहीं रखना है यह भी तो बातचीत के जरिये ही पता चलेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पाकिस्तान ने साफ कर दिया है कि वह कंजरकोट को खाली नहीं करेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में बातचीत का क्या अर्थ है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जैसा हम ने कहा है अभी तक हमारे पास कराची से कोई उस तरह की सूचना नहीं आई है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बातचीत की क्या जरूरत पड़ती है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Write to them and get the answer.

Mr. Speaker: I have never called Shri Priya Gupta. Unless he is called, he should not put any question.

Shri Priya Gupta: The only reply is "yes" or "no". I do not understand this policy.

Mr. Speaker: Similar is my condition. I cannot understand his interruptions.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कच्छ की और कुछ जगहों पर हिन्दुस्तानी सेना की पलटनी कसरत पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने एतराज किया है। मिलिट्री एक्सरसाइजिज पर किया है। ये कौन कौन सी जगहें हैं और कितनी जगहें हैं जहां हिन्दुस्तानियों के प्रवेश पर पाकिस्तान की सरकार एतराज करती है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not followed the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमारी किसी मिलिट्री एक्सरसाइजज पर एतराज किया है क्या ? ऐसी कौन सी और कितनी जगहें हैं जिन पर यह एतराज किया गया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: This question does not arise out of this at all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कच्छ एरिया में एतराज किया है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : चह्वाण साहब इस का जवाब दे सकते है।

Shri Swaran Singh: They have been mentioning in the course of their talks that there have been military movements and they describe them as aggressive postures by India. But we have firmly rejected them. It is our territory and it is for us to decide about the movement of troops.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस का जवाब दिया है। हाई कमिश्नर ने दिया है। ये कौन सी जगहें हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: जब प्रश्न किया जाता है तो माननीय मंत्री जी को सही उत्तर देना चाहिये। जनरल सा उत्तर देने

से क्या लाभ है। सवाल साफ है। कौन से इलाके हैं जिन के बारे में एतराज किया है? अखबारों में भी यह चीज छपी है। पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर ने भी कहा है। उस का उत्तर आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने कहा है कि कई जगहों के वे नाम लेते हैं। इन्होंने फर्मली कहा है ....

श्री किशन पटनायक : कौन कौन सी जगहें हैं? सारी कैसे हो सकती है?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : भारत सरकार की आदत है कि जब तक पानी बिल्कुल मुंह तक न आ जाए तब तक पार्लियामेंट और देश को वह नहीं बतलाती है। 25 जनवरी, 1965 को इन दो चौकियों में जिन की यहां चर्चा है पाकिस्तानी ट्रुप्स देखे गये थे और भारत सरकार ने अब जा कर एक सप्ताह पहले ही पार्लियामेंट को और देश को इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी भयंकर स्थिति होने के बाद अब तक कमांडर इन चीफ जनरल चौधरी उस क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आये हैं तो क्या उन्हों ने भारत के संरक्षण मंत्री को अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं दी है। अगर दी है तो उन्होंने यह भी बताया होगा कि पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं का जमाव पहले से बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है, और उस के द्वारा आक्रमण किये जाने की तैयारियां चल रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार का पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करना कहां तक उचित होगा? क्यों नहीं प्रधान मंत्री आज इस बात को स्पष्ट भाषा में कहते हैं कि जब तक पाकिस्तानी फौज वापिस नहीं जाती है और सामान्य स्थिति नहीं हो जाती है, तब तक भारत पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करने को तैयार नहीं है?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that there was a clear proposal on certain matters to which we have sent a reply. I would appeal to the hon. Member that unless there is a reply to that, we should not take any other step.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल क्या है और जवाब क्या दिया जा रहा है! आप ही मेरी बात विदेश मंत्री जी को समझा दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात उन्होंने समझ ली है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : लेकिन उत्तर क्या दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर भी दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि उन को हम ने लिखा था और अभी और जवाब आने वाला है। जब तक न आए तब तक हम कुछ ...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न बहुत स्पष्ट था। उस के लिये अधिक व्याख्या की जरूरत नहीं है। कमांडर इन चीफ जनरल चौधरी कच्छ के इस एरिया का दौरा कर के आए हैं। उन्हों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को जरूर दी होगी। उस रिपोर्ट में यह भी होगा कि पाकिस्तान की सेना का जमाव पहले से बहुत अधिक बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और वह आक्रमण की स्थिति में है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार अब भी पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करना उचित समझती है क्या? जो उन की रिपोर्ट है उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It will be absolutely against the public interest to disclose what the Chief of Army Staff reported to me. Naturally we try to get in touch with what is happening on the other side. These are operational matters. Certainly, I can assure the hon. House that, as far as the army is concerned, it is in a fit condition to face any situation that arises.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में तो जानकारी दे ही सकते हैं।

18 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the External Affairs Minister of the manner in which he tried to play down or slow-pedal the blatant fact of Pakistani aggression when he made a statement on the 3rd March in this House saying that there was no occupation of any territory, there was only intrusion; whereas a Government spokesman only last Saturday, giving a resume of the events in this particular region, said that by the 3rd of March Pakistan had established its standing post already in Kanjarkot; if so, whether the Government spokesman was authorised by him or whether he made a wrong statement on the 3rd March to mislead the House and to lull the people into complacency? To-day, in view of the Government's past performance on China, is the Prime Minister in a position to firmly and categorically assure the House that if in the course of talks Pakistan does not agree to vacate Kanjarkot, other measures including military will be taken to expel Pakistan from Kanjarkot and get the aggression vacated?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the House insist on this that if this happens, this is not to be done? At this moment it is not a good policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have learnt from previous experience.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not correct to say that I played down any statement. I gave a factual statement and I stand by every word of that statement. That statement is correct and I would refer to the relevant part of that statement. If there is any statement to the contrary made by any person, that statement should not be accepted and the statement that I made is the correct statement.

I would also appeal to the hon. Member that in these matters we should also keep our own interest in view.

To refresh the memory of Shri Kamath, I would refer him to paragraph 5 of my statement that I made that day in which I quoted a note of the Pakistan Government. That note is dated the 1st March and I have quoted that in that statement. In that note the Pakistan Government had mentioned that while Kanjarkot is being patrolled by the Pakistan Rangers the old fort in the area has not been occupied by Pakistan forces. That was their clear statement in that note which Pakistan had given to us and which is dated the 1st March. We do not accept that, but that is a statement which is contrary to what you now say that their post was already there. That is not even Pakistan's case. So, I would request that we should not press a case which is not even the Pakistan case and it will be very wrong for any hon. Member to . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan intruded into Kanjarkot on the 2nd February and this is on the files of the External Affairs Ministry. The Home Minister knew it. But, unfortunately, they did not inform the Defence Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: In these matters if there is evidence of that type which really clinches the issue and conclusively establishes the fact that there was no Pakistani post, I would appeal to the hon. Member not to demolish a case which, even according to Pakistan's admission, is there. It is not correct always to put it in a form which is absolutely incorrect.

About the second issue, the position has been clearly stated that we are taking every necessary step. After the statement made by the Defence Minister, there should be reassurance in the House and in the country about the steps that are taken. You should not really try to belittle the efforts that are being made. It is very wrong. It is not in our interest to adopt that posture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I am constrained to ask you whether you have ruled out, as you appeared to be inclined to do so, the second part of my question because I do remember, the House remembers, the country remembers—it is a bitter memory—that when the late Prime Minister gave an assurance that aggression will be vacated, they climbed down from day to day, from month to month, until finally the stand of November 1962, has been further watered down. Therefore I want an assurance. I do not say that they take military measures straightaway. Even Prime Minister Nehru said once regarding Pakistan in the east, in Bengal, that if certain steps failed, other measures would be considered. I do not want anything but that assurance today. If Pakistan does not agree to vacate Kanjarkot, what are we going to do? Does the Government assure the House that all other measure. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Should that be announced at this moment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because we know Pakistan, we know China very well. They may not know. You know Pakistan. And what has happened in the past? What wrong is there in asking the Government to give an assurance to the nation, to Parliament and to the nation? Let them say that they will take other measures.

Mr. Speaker: What they have to say, they are saying. I am allowing every question to be answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you disallowed this part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: As regards the question he put, I got the answer. (*Interruption*) Order, order. I am not concerned with what had been said at that time. I am not to comment on it. I have only to get the answer to the question that is put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question that I put?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, we know our duty and we have full realisation of our responsibility. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What happened in NEFA?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:...and there is no doubt that we will discharge our responsibilities to the fullest extent and to the fullest measure possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only words, words, words!

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं अपील की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जो विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों ने की है। मैं उस के बारे में कह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन की अपील है आप मानें या न मानें। मुझे तो माननीय सदस्यों को बुलाने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से कह रहा हूं। यह दोमुही सरकार कुछ करेगी या नहीं, इस पर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मुझे खाली यह पूछना है कि जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री साहब कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने कुछ नहीं कहा है कि वह कंजरकोट खाली करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने पाकिस्तान से कह दिया है कि वह कंजरकोट खाली करवायेंगे? क्या यह कहा है, मुझे इतना ही बता दें।

Mr. Speaker: I did not allow his question. His name is not there.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा साहब ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे उधर देखने दीजिये जिन को बुलाया गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : पाकिस्तान कंटीनुअसली यह प्रोपैगेन्डा कर रहा है कि कंजरकोट पाकिस्तान का इलाका है और हिन्दुस्तान ने उस पर हमला किया । हिन्दुस्तान न पाकिस्तान का कोई टैंक बरबाद कर सका न कोई नुकसान पहुंचा सका । और इस प्रोपैगेन्डा में चाइना, जो हमारा सब से बड़ा शत्रु है, और नागा विद्रोही, उन का साथ दे रहे हैं । तो सरकार ने उस के मुकाबले में कौन से देशों को तैयार किया है और वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन तैयार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है । गलत प्रोपैगेन्डा जो हो रहा है उस के मुकाबले में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, और किस तरह से सरकार उन को पीछे हटायेगी । क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है उन की फौजों को पीछे हटाने के लिये ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, the Home Minister had stated on the last occasion that the other countries were being informed. That has been done. Also, the Security Council was informed. So, we have tried to keep the countries informed about the true facts of the situation.

About the second part, that has already been replied to by the Prime Minister.

Shri Priya Gupta: Does the Prime Minister include us also in that "we are responsible"? Does the Prime Minister mean that we are not included in the word "we"?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : 3 मार्च को कंजरकोट पर एक चौकी पाकिस्तानियों ने बनाई और बारह दिन बाद दिग्नाम पर दूसरी चौकी उन्हों ने 15 तारीख को बनाई । अब 9 तारीख को उन्हों ने आर्डर दिया पाकिस्तान मिलिटरी को हमला करने का । तो क्या अब तक हम कंजरकोट को अपनी भूमि नहीं मानते थे ? और अगर मानते थे तो अब तक महीने डेढ़ महीने तक हमारे चुप रहने का क्या कारण था ? हम ने कोई कार्यवाई क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कोई चुप नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । मैं कहता हूं और हम ने उस दिन भी कहा था, कि वह हमारी टैरिटरी है और उस पर हमारा कब्जा रहेगा । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खुद कहा है कि हम उसे हासिल करेंगे । इस में चुप रहने की क्या बात है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आप चुप क्यों रहे जब वह चौकी बनाते रहे ? डेढ़ महीने तक आप चुप क्यों रहे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जो तारीखें माननीय सदस्य ने दी हैं, उन को मैं नहीं मानता । गलत चीज है जो 15 तारीख उन्होंने बतलाई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बृजराज सिंह को मैं ने बुलाया था लेकिन वह उठे नहीं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : यहां जो हम्बग चल रहा था उस में मैं सुन नहीं सका यह चिल्लाहट मची हुई थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं यह सफ्ज कहता तो बहुत एतराज होता ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह: 12 तारीख को अपने वक्तव्य में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अंग्रेजी भाषा के आवरण में ढक कर यदि इस हाउस को समझा भी दिया कि मैं ने ऐसा नहीं कहा था तो उस से कोई उपयोगी फल निकलने वाला

नहीं है मैं हिन्दी में उसे पढ़ कर आप के सामने एक बार सुनाना चाहता हूं, और फिर मैं अपना सवाल करूंगा । इस में लिखा है :

"जहां तक कंजरकोट की बात है हमारा पक्का इरादा है कि उन का स्टेंडिंग पोस्ट हम वहां नहीं रहने देंगे । यह ठीक है कि उस को हटाने में हम अपना समय, अपनी और जरूरत, सब बातों को पूरा कर के ही उधर कार्यवाई करेंगे । इस बीच में अगर कोई बातचीत होती है, इस को बन्द करने की बात कही जाती है"

किस को बन्द करने की पता नहीं ।

"तो इसमें यह शर्त होगी कि कंजरकोट खाली किया जाए, वैसे हम बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।"

यह हिन्दी में जवाब दिया था । मेरा निवेदन केवल इतना है कि क्या इस से यह अर्थ निकलता है कि हम बात करने को राजी हो जायेंगे और राजी हो जाने के बाद उन से कहेंगे कि कंजरकोट खाली कर दो, और उस के साथ यह शर्त रखेंगे कि, नहीं तो हम बात नहीं करते । क्या यह अर्थ निकलता है या यह अर्थ निकलता है कि यदि वह कंजरकोट को खाली करने को तैयार न हुए तो हम अमुक अमुक एक्शन लेंगे, में केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जैसा मैं ने अंग्रेजी में कहा था वही बिल्कुल हिन्दी में भी है, और इस का कोई दूसरा अर्थ नहीं निकल सकता सिवा उस के जो मैं ने स्वयं कहा था । इस में भी यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोई बातचीत होती है तो उस में यह शर्त होगी कि कंजरकोट खाली किया जाए । हम वह शर्त अब भी रखते हैं और रखेंगे । उन्होंने जो हम को लिखा है वह यह है कि स्टेटस को हो, यानी जो पूर्व स्थिति थी, जो पहले की हालत थी, वह आ जाए तो हम उस सम्बन्ध में बात करना चाहते हैं । बात करने के लिये वह पहले की स्थिति बने तो कैसे बने । जब वह यह कहते है कि स्टेटस को रेस्टोर हो, जो पुरानी स्थिति थी उस पर वह चीज आजावे, और उस पर बात चीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो फिर हम को बातचीत करने में क्या इन्कार हो सकता है । उस बातचीत में क्या फैसला होता है, या नहीं होता है, वह तो अलग चीज है । अगर उस में फैसला नहीं होता तो हमें क्या कार्यवाई करनी है, वह हम जानते हैं, उस को आगे देखेंगे और उस को करेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th April, 1965.

18·13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 19, 1965/Chaitra 29, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—RS—261 (Ai) LS—25-5- 65—970.